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Unit pricing of prepacked goods—a feasibility study

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Unit pricing of prepacked goods —a feasibility study

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs, writes: 'Unit pricing is the way in which prepacked goods on sale in shops are marked with their price per unit of quantity—6p per pound or 15p per pint. So far unit pricing is applied voluntarily in this country for certain commodities. There are no legal powers to require it. Should there be?

'To provide a basis for an informed decision, the Department of Trade and Industry and the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food carried out a study into unit pricing—the cases for and against it and the experience of other countries.

'The report which followed the study, and which is set out here, will make an important contribution to discussion on this subject. That is why I think it right that consumers in the United Kingdom should know of the study and what it contains.'

The term 'unit pricing' describes the marking on (or adjacent to) prepacked goods offered for sale the equivalent price for a standard quantity in addition to the selling price. This marking is intended to help consumers compare values when quantities in alternative packs are not conveniently rounded or in a simple arithmetic relationship to each other.

In some countries unit pricing has been made mandatory for certain goods and there is growing pressure for similar legislation in this country. But there is as yet little evidence to indicate whether unit pricing would be as helpful to consumers as its supporters maintain. It was therefore decided that officials should study unit pricing as applied overseas and its possible application here.

The role of unit pricing

In the past when most household goods were broken from bulk on the retailer's premises and measured in front of the shopper, it was common practice to mark each container with the price per pound (or per pint) of its contents. The shopper could then readily judge whether the cheapest or a more expensive product offered the most acceptable return for her money. More recently, with the extensive growth of prepacking, this benefit has been increasingly lost to the consumer. It is usual for prepacked goods to be marked only with the quantity and selling price. It often happens that because of marketing pressures competing packs are not made up in equal or simply related quantities and judgment of the best money's-worth then involves a complex calculation which the average shopper will not attempt. Unit pricing has been proposed as a way of restoring to her the ability to make a simple price comparison.

There is, however, another solution to the same problem. If prepacked goods are made up only in a limited range of related quantities, such as 4 oz., 8 oz. and 16 oz., comparison between brands or sizes becomes easy and there is no need to give additional guidance to the shopper. For many commodities packing in standard quantities would be more attractive to the retailer than unit pricing since it would involve less work and expense. It also has the extra advantage that it would be more readily understood and used by consumers, especially the disadvantaged.

Unfortunately the nature of some products, or features of the containers or machinery used to pack them, make it impracticable for such goods to be made up in this way. Unit pricing then offers an alternative.

The UK position

In this country unit pricing is, by tradition, applied voluntarily to a few prepacked goods (for example, fresh meat and natural cheeses) made up in random quantities. It is not usual for fixed quantity packs. Neither are there any legal powers to require it.

On the other hand, the provisions of the Weights and Measures Act 1963 require that a wide range of basic foodstuffs, when prepacked, be sold retail only in specified rounded quantities. Powers exist under the Act to extend these controls to other commodities.

It is generally accepted by consumer groups that packing in rounded quantities is the preferable way of helping the shopper to judge value for money. There is a demand, which is being considered, for the specified quantity provisions of the Act to be extended to some other prepacked goods now sold in a confusing variety of odd amounts. But where this is not practicable consumers feel that unit pricing should be required by law.

Mr. Patrick Cormack has twice introduced in the House of Commons a private member's Bill which would give the Secretary of State powers to require unit pricing of nominated prepacked commodities. The second Bill had a second reading on May 11, 1973, and was amended in Committee, where the Government's general support was indicated. But it was objected to on Report.

In the light of growing consumer interest in unit pricing some of the leading supermarket chains are carrying out experiments with certain goods which have not previously been treated in this way. Unit pricing has the advantage, from their point of view, that it usually shows 'own brand' products to advantage. At the same time some manufacturers of products which have been the subject of particularly strong consumer

criticism on grounds of proliferation of odd-sized packs have been considering the voluntary rationalisation of the quantities sold or of the containers used.

It has sometimes been suggested that a special need for unit pricing may arise in the course of change to the metric system in the retail sphere. Then for a time those prepacked goods which have to be sold in specified quantities will be available in imperial packs and in similar but not identical metric packs (for example, metric pack of 250 g and imperial pack of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. = 227 g). The contents of such packs will not then be in a simple relationship with each other, and the usual ease of comparison will be lost. The White Paper on Metrication contains an assurance by the Government that consumers will be able to continue to judge value for money during this changeover period. The Consumer Safeguards Group appointed by the Metrication Board has carried out a inquiry into the problem and, in its recently published report, has taken note of the advantages of, and the difficulties imposed by, unit pricing and recommended that research should be commissioned with the usefulness of unit pricing as an aid to consumers in judging value for money during the metric change and how consumers could be helped to make use of this form of aid.

Developments overseas

UNITED STATES

In the United States much attention has been given in recent years to correcting the imbalance of power said to exist between the supplier on the one hand and the consumer on the other. As part of this process the Fair Packaging and Labelling Act 1966 sought to restrict by voluntary means the range of quantities used for prepacked goods and to introduce standard rounded amounts. The measure largely failed in this purpose. The alternative of specifying by law the quantities to be used was not politically acceptable as being likely to be interpreted as unwarranted interference by the State in industry's affairs. Consequently pressure arose for mandatory unit pricing.

To date all efforts to introduce a federal law on unit pricing have failed. But several state and city legislatures have introduced such provisions, although at the time of officials' visits none had been running long enough to provide much useful experience. They differ widely in detail both as to the goods controlled and as to how markings are to be displayed, which is frustrating for retail chains operating across state boundaries. All exempt the small retailer—normally defined as one whose turnover is below a certain stated figure. Enforcement has received little thought and is largely ineffective.

As a counter to the move towards legislation the larger supermarket chains, following pilot schemes in 1969/70, began to introduce voluntary unit pricing of prepacked goods on a very extensive scale in 1971. At the time of the visit about half of all grocery sales took place in stores which display unit prices, and the proportion was growing. It seems unlikely that there will be any further significant step towards mandatory unit pricing while this voluntary effort continues. Unit pricing has been 'promoted' by the stores as part of a general consumer protection 'package'. In practice it is often inefficiently applied to the point of being confusing. Being voluntary it is not subject to supervision or enforcement by state or federal authorities.

Under United States conditions it has been estimated that the annual cost of applying unit pricing across the board expressed as a percentage of the retailer's profits, varies between a few per cent for chain stores to more than 30 per cent for small shopkeepers. The latter level is considered an unacceptable burden and for this reason small shops in the United States are exempted from unit pricing where it is otherwise mandatory.

CANADA

Government, commercial and consumer interests in Canada have been following the American moves towards unit pricing with close interest. Under Canadian law unit pricing would be a matter for provincial rather than federal legislation, but the Federal Government has used the limited powers available to it to investigate the subject and subsequently to encourage retail chains to consider voluntary unit pricing. A few of the larger chains have responded but recent reports suggest that the move is losing momentum. There is little or no prospect of provisional legislation on the subject in the near future.

GERMANY

Measures have been underway in the German Federal Republic for some years to rationalise the wide variety of pack sizes used for foodstuffs and other household goods in order to reduce confusion for the consumer. A law of 1969 and subsequent order of 1971 have had the effect of requiring that goods not made up in specified rounded quantities must, with some exceptions, show unit prices. But the primary purpose of this legislation is to persuade manufacturers to pack in rounded quantities, and the alternative option of applying unit pricing is in practice not taken, since native packers and retailers prefer to adopt standard quantities instead. Indeed the pressure exercised by retailers presents problems for exporters to Germany.

SWITZERLAND

New legislation came into effect in Switzerland in September 1972 requiring to prepacked goods not made up in rounded quantities shall be marked with unit prices. The relevant provisions of the Swiss law are based on those in force in Germany. The Swiss retailers are tending to look to the manufacturers to take any steps necessary to comply with the new law, which probably means that there will be a move towards standard quantities as opposed to unit pricing. This may perhaps not be to the same extent as in Germany because of the greater dependence of Swiss retailers on foreign suppliers. Voluntary unit pricing has been a feature of the paternalistic major Swiss food chain Migros for some years, but has not spread to competitors. It was introduced as a consumer aid when Migros experimentally introduced 'round price' prepackaging (eg 2 S. Fr. pack of sugar—contents 1904 g) and has persisted even though the original justification no longer applies.

SWEDEN

Unit pricing was, at the time of the review, not yet a legal requirement in Sweden, but following pressure from the national Price and Cartel Office there has been a significant move towards voluntary marking in the past two or three years. This has had strong support from the Co-op movement which has a quarter of the retail trade. The advantage of packing goods in presented standard quantities as an alternative to unit pricing is fully understood, but is not thought to be generally practicable because of Sweden's heavy dependence on imported packs. At present voluntary marking is applied to a fairly limited range of goods, but it is envisaged that Government pressure will be applied to a wider range of goods in the future. The campaign has not yet made much impression on the smaller retailer. There is no supervision or enforcement of unit pricing by the State. In the Co-operative movement the cost of unit pricing on its present limited scale is estimated to be 2,000 Kr per shop for installation and the equivalent of 30 man hours per year for maintenance.

EEC

As yet there has been no suggestion that unit pricing should be made mandatory within the Community, but proposals have been made for its study.

(*continued on next page*)

Meantime there has been an appreciable move within EEC towards packing in specified quantities. Many of the draft 'product' directives for foodstuffs now under consideration set out the quantities in which it is proposed that the commodities concerned should be made up for sale when prepackaged. In addition it is intended that two draft horizontal packing directives, of an optional nature and covering a wide range of goods will eventually indicate standard quantities which must be accepted from other member states without hindrance.

Methods of unit pricing

Not the least controversial aspect of unit pricing is the method chosen to convey the unit price information. Unless this is intelligible, uniformly applied and adequately enforced the additional markings can be more confusing than helpful to the shopper. It is particularly important that there should be adequate distinction between the unit price and the selling price, and that unit prices for similar products should be expressed in terms of the same basic unit.

The markings may be carried on the containers themselves, on shelf labels individual to each brand and size of container, or on posters displayed near the goods and relating to a number of different containers. All these methods have drawbacks. Marking of the containers is time consuming and expensive if done by the retailer. Furthermore unless there is space for the markings on the front surface it obliges the consumer to handle several packs when making a selection. Shelf labelling, whilst easier for the shopper, needs diligent maintenance and adequate shelf edge display space, one or both of which may not always be available. Poster display requires considerable free wall space near to the goods which in practice may be even more difficult to obtain.

On balance shelf labelling seems open to the fewest objections. It has been adopted widely in the United States, where the labels are produced with little trouble and at minimal cost by the computers now used for stock control by all the larger retailing groups. The Swiss, following the pattern set by Migros, who are largely 'own brand' suppliers, have opted for marking containers. The Swedes use all three methods, preferring one or other for different classes of goods.

The case for unit pricing

The proponents of mandatory unit pricing claim that it is an essential aid to consumers who need it to make a choice between competing brands of prepacked goods. Surveys carried out in this country and overseas suggest that this view may be based on theory rather than fact. In shops where unit pricing was introduced only a minority of shoppers (perhaps 1 in 4) notice the extra markings, and even fewer (maybe 1 in 12) use them to make a selection. As might be expected the more articulate shoppers are the more observant, but the less privileged tend to rely more on the markings when they are able to appreciate their significance.

Nevertheless the majority of shoppers who took part in the surveys felt that unit pricing was a good thing and said that they would like to see it used more widely. It was looked upon as a sign of fair dealing on the part of the trader, and as a safeguard against deceptive packaging by the manufacturer.

The disadvantages

A disadvantage of unit pricing is that the costs of applying it must in the end be added to the price of the item. This is true whether the marking is done by the packer or by the retailer.

Even where the markings can be done by the packer the cost is not negligible especially when different markings have to be made because of fluctuating prices, or because selling prices vary from retailer to retailer.

A further snag is that the need to change unit prices whenever prices change may discourage special reduced offers.

Another consideration is that the lowest unit price does not always indicate the best buy. For example, the density of a washing powder depends upon its formulation and not upon its power to remove dirt. Thus a statement of price per unit quantity unsupported by other information could be misleading. There is also danger that unit pricing, unless carefully applied and adequately maintained and enforced, will confuse rather than assist the shopper. Foreign experience shows that when unit price markings are added to a container already carrying other details such as price, weight, composition, country of origin, and name of supplier, the mass of information presented to the consumer can easily become indigestible. Equally when shelf labelling is used the labels may be missing or incorrectly placed, or may carry inadequate identification of of items to which they apply. Lack of consistency in marking either in the units used or in their location are other common failings found in foreign practice. Finally, if the manufacturer or packer, rather than the retailers, marks a unit the price, even if merely as a recommended unit price, there is the added danger that 'marked' price and unit price will always be used. This would reintroduce resale price maintenance by the back door.

Conclusions

The conclusions reached by officials from the review of unit pricing are:

- Unit pricing will always be a second-best alternative to packing in specified rounded quantities as a means of helping consumers to judge value for money when buying prepacked goods.
- If unit pricing were provided it would be used only by a minority of shoppers, probably weighted towards those in the higher income groups.
- Mandatory unit pricing of all goods 'across the board' would be expensive and likely to increase prices. Even then it would not be extended economically to the small retailer except on the basis of marking by the supplier, with the prospect of the reintroduction of retail price maintenance by the back door.
- There would be no justification, except perhaps during metrication, for requiring unit pricing of the many goods which already have to be or are voluntarily packed in rounded quantities.
- There are however some goods which do not lend themselves to packing in rounded quantities, and where price comparison can be very difficult for the consumer. Mandatory unit pricing could help to deal with these problem areas.
- The taking of powers by the Government to require unit pricing of particular commodities would be welcomed by consumers.
- If it were made clear that the powers would be used with discretion and for specified commodities only, following full consultation with those involved, the trading community could be expected to agree and co-operate.
- The method of marking and the units to be used would need to be defined clearly in any system of mandatory unit pricing in order for it to be advantageous.
- Adequate enforcement would be essential.

Employment change in branch and parent manufacturing plants in the UK: 1966-71

Diana H. W. Atkins, Economics and Statistics Division 1, DTI

A frequent criticism of regional policy over the years has been that it results in the creation of branch manufacturing units in the Assisted Areas which are an unstable source of employment. It is argued that employment in branch units is more vulnerable than that in parent units, particularly in any reorganisation or rationalisation of the firm, and that during periods of downturn of economic activity branch units are the first to be run down or closed. In order to test whether branch manufacturing plants are more vulnerable than their respective parent plants, a study has been made of the employment records of all plants, meeting the definitions laid down, during the period 1966-71, a period when manufacturing employment as a whole contracted substantially.

A 'branch' here refers to an additional manufacturing unit opened by an enterprise already operating at least one manufacturing unit elsewhere in the United Kingdom, but not previously operating in the 'area' where the new plant was opened. If the firm already had more than one unit it had to be possible to identify a single unit as the parent of the new branch. An 'area' was taken as one of the 50 areas into which the United Kingdom was divided for the purpose of studying the movement of industry (see R. S. Howard, *The Movement of Manufacturing Industry in the UK* 1945-65, HMSO 1968).

Taken as annual groups new plants expand their employment, compared with the industries to which they belong, for about the first 10 years of their lives, though most of this relative expansion occurs in the first five years (see paragraph 61 et seq Howard op cit). Consequently the employment experience of all branch plants combined, ie including the dynamic youthful element, is good. In order to examine the performance of mature branches, units which had not been operating for at least five years were excluded. Since the analysis examined change between 1966 and 1971, only cases which opened between 1945 and 1961 were included. Thus most of the bias which would have been introduced by including youthful branches was avoided. The cases examined were those where both branch and parent were still operating at mid-1966 and employment data available for both.

The branch establishments included were thus all in manufacturing industry; were all branches of United Kingdom parents which were themselves in manufacturing industry; were all located in an 'area' different from their parent; had all been in operation for at least five years. Branches or parents which were operating at mid-1966 but which closed during the study period were retained in the analysis, since they were an important component of change.

Excluded were branches of overseas parents; branches of non-manufacturing British parents; those with a non-identifiable manufacturing parent, ie about 23 branches of big nationals who were already operating in many different parts of the country, no one of their plants being recognised as their principal base; cases where branch and parent were no longer part of the same enterprise; and cases where inadequate employment information was available for branch and/or parent principally because the unit concerned had merged with some other establishment.

Many of the parent units were parents of more than one branch. Where more than one branch of the parent fell into the same category in any analysis, the employment of the parent unit was only counted once in that category. Furthermore the parent employment was counted only once for the United Kingdom total. The 962 branch plants and their 796 parent plants included in the study were not a sample but, as far as it is possible to ascertain, represented the entire population meeting the definitions laid down.

General results

In 1966 the 962 branches employed 370,700 people, and their parents 834,400. Together this represented 13.1 per cent of all employees in employment in manufacturing industries in the United Kingdom at that date. Between 1966 and 1971 employment declined overall in branch and parent units by nearly 166,000 (99,000 males). This is a loss of 13.8 per cent on 1966 compared with a decline of 6.1 per cent in employees in employment in all manufacturing industries in the United Kingdom during this period. At first sight this appears to show a much worse experience among enterprises which opened new units in new locations in 1945-61 than among manufacturing enterprises generally. However there are a number of reasons invalidating direct comparison. The main one is the inclusion in the overall sector figures of youthful plants of all kinds: branches resulting from inter-area moves; branches representing intra-area moves; transfers (see later—these also give rise to youthful growth); and units of enterprises new to manufacturing or overseas firms. If allowance is made for these, it is estimated that the employment experience of the study plants as a whole was not much different from that of all mature plants. *Employment declined more severely in parents (17.2 per cent) than in branch units (6.1 per cent) over the five years.* Decline in female employment in percentage terms was greater than in male employment.

The rate of change in employment was not consistent over time and/or between branches and parents. Between 1966 and 1967 employment in branch units decreased by 4.5 per cent, rising in the two subsequent years (by 1.0 per cent and 2.6 per cent), only to decline in the last two years. Nevertheless in every year branches had a more favourable rate of change than parents had. Details are given in Table 1.

Impact of closures

There are two facets of change in employment in branch and parent units: the closure of units, and the change in employment in surviving units. In total 125 branches and 104 parents closed during the analysis period. These 229 units accounted for 63,000 jobs at 1966—equivalent to 38 per cent of all employment lost in branches and parents over the study period. When losses due to closure are subtracted from total job loss it can be seen that the surviving branches in fact experienced a small increase in male employment, and only a

(continued on next page)

TABLE 1. BRANCHES AND PARENTS—NUMBERS AND EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS) AT MID YEAR 1966-71

	Branches				Parents					Branches		Parents	
		Employment				Employment				Employment % change		Employment % change	
Year	No.	Males	Total	Closures	No.	Males	Total	Closures	Years	Males	Total	Males	Total
1966	962	228.7	370.7		796	594.7	834.4	—					
1967	933	221.0	354.0	29	785	565.7	792.3	11	1966-67	−3.4	−4.5	− 4.9	− 5.0
1968	907	221.4	357.6	26	770	548.0	762.1	15	1967-68	+0.2	+1.0	− 3.1	− 3.8
1969	890	227.2	366.8	17	746	539.3	755.3	24	1968-69	+2.6	+2.6	− 1.6	− 0.9
1970	869	226.0	362.7	21	721	530.0	735.6	25	1969-70	−0.5	−1.1	− 1.7	− 2.6
1971	837	219.5	348.0	32	692	504.7	691.3	29	1970-71	−2.9	−4.1	− 4.8	− 6.0
									1966-71	−4.0	−6.1	−15.1	−17.2

EMPLOYMENT CHANGE
continued

very small decline (0.5 per cent) in total employment over the five years. However employment change in surviving parent units still showed a substantial decline in both male and total employment. Table 2 gives details.

So far the discussion has treated branches and parents as two homogeneous groups, wherever they were located in the United Kingdom. For the purpose of throwing light on regional policy issues it is advantageous to distinguish in particular those branches set up by non-Assisted Area parents in (i) Assisted Areas and (ii) non-Assisted Areas. Branches and parents were therefore analysed on the basis of the present status of the location of the branch and of the parent. The two groups just mentioned as being of special interest in fact accounted for three-quarters of all employment of all branches and parents in the study. See Table 3.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 1966-71

(thousands)

	Branches		Parents		Total	
	Males	Total	Males	Total	Males	Total
Employment at mid 1966	228.7	370.7	594.7	834.4	823.4	1,205.1
Employment change 1966-71	− 9.2	−22.7	−90.0	−143.1	−99.2	−165.8
Jobs lost in closures (Employment in 1966)	−12.9	−21.0	−28.2	− 42.0	−41.2	− 63.0
Employment change in survivors	+ 3.8	− 1.7	−61.8	−101.1	−58.0	−102.8

An analysis of annual closure rates over the five years shows that there was no difference between Assisted Area branches and non-Assisted Area branches with non-Assisted Area parents, both groups recording 2.1 per cent per annum. However there was a significant difference between closure rates of non-Assisted Area parents of Assisted Area branches and of the non-Assisted Area parents of non-Assisted Area branches.

The fact that the closure rate of the non-Assisted Area parents of non-Assisted Area branches is so much larger than that for the non-Assisted Area parents of Assisted Area branches, despite the fact that the branch closure rates are so similar, suggests that in the former category there was a large element of transfer of activity from parents to the new branches. In other work done on movement of industry a distinction has been made between branches (new units opened as additional units of the enterprise concerned) and 'transfers' (new units opened in conjunction with the closure elsewhere of one or more units of the same enterprise). In principle the closure had to take place at the same time as the opening of the new unit to be classed as a transfer. If it was known at the time of the opening that an old unit would be closed in the near future, the new unit was still regarded as a 'transfer'. On the other hand, once a new unit was classified as a branch, subject to amendment within the first year, no change was subsequently made even if the old unit eventually closed. In the present study all the new units had been open for five years so they had quite properly been classed as branches. If their parents closed during or after 1966 there appears to have been a transfer of activity

TABLE 3. ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYMENT CHANGE IN BRANCHES AND PARENTS BY STATUS OF AREA

		Branches									Parents							
		Employment 1966			Employment 1971			Clo-	Employment % Change 1966–71		Employment 1966			Employment 1971			Clo-	Employment % Change 1966–71	
Location of: Branch	Parent	Nos	Males (thous)	Total (thous)	Nos	Males (thous)	Total (thous)	sures 1966–71	Males	Total	Nos	Males (thous)	Total (thous)	Nos	Males (thous)	Total (thous)	sures 1966–71	Males	Total
1. D.A.	D.A.	35	2.9	5.4	31	3.1	6.0	4	+ 8.5	+10.2	33	16.5	26.2	29	14.7	22.9	4	−10.8	−12.7
2. D.A.	I.A.	104	16.4	32.6	86	14.3	27.3	18	−12.5	−16.4	91	53.2	81.3	79	40.2	61.3	12	−24.4	−24.6
3. D.A.	Non Ass.	259	77.2	129.5	226	69.4	114.3	33	−10.1	−11.7	224	222.6	312.4	203	193.5	267.5	21	−13.1	−14.4
4. All D.A. Branches		398	96.4	167 6	343	86.8	147.6	55	−10.0	−11.9	348	292.3	419.9	311	248.4	351.7	37	−15.0	−16.2
5. I.A.	D.A.	14	6.0	6.9	12	5.3	6.0	2	−12.2	−13.4	14	11.4	15.0	14	9.6	12.4	—	−15.7	−17.7
6. I.A.	I.A.	93	9.3	20.0	81	9.4	18.3	12	+ 1.2	− 8.6	81	25.5	46.5	72	23.5	38.6	9	− 7.9	−17.1
7. I.A.	Non Ass.	109	31.5	50.2	99	32.8	50.8	10	+ 4.2	+ 1.2	100	74.6	101.9	90	67.7	89.1	10	− 9.4	−12.5
8. All I.A. Branches		216	46.8	77.1	192	47.5	75.0	24	+ 1.5	− 2.7	195	111.5	163.4	176	100.7	140.1	19	− 9.7	−14.3
9. All Ass. Area Branches		614	143.2	244.6	535	134.3	222.6	79	− 6.2	− 9.0	521	385.7	556.2	467	334.2	469.9	54	−13.4	−15.5
10. Non Ass.	D.A.	12	4.8	6.1	9	3.7	4.7	3	−23.3	−23.6	12	18.1	25.8	9	14.0	19.9	3	−22.2	−22.8
11. Non Ass.	I.A.	27	4.3	7.5	21	4.8	8.0	6	+10.9	+ 7.2	27	11.1	17.2	23	10.0	14.6	4	−10.5	−14.7
12. Non Ass.	Non Ass.	309	76.3	112.5	272	76.7	112.7	37	+ 0.5	+ 0.2	279	246.1	328.4	235	202.9	284.8	44	−17.6	−19.4
13. All Non Ass. Area Branches		348	85.5	126.0	302	85.2	125.4	46	− 0.3	− 0.5	318	275.3	371.4	267	226.9	299.4	51	−17.6	−19.4
14. All Branches		962	228.7	370.7	837	219.5	348.0	125	− 4.0	− 6.1	796	594.7	834.4	692	504.7	691.3	104	−15.1	−17.2

Status of area refers to status at time of Analysis (i.e. February 1973)

which was not contemplated at the time of the opening of the new unit or soon after.

The hypothesis that developments originally envisaged as branches were later converted to transfers is further supported by the aggregate employment profiles of the two groups. Over the period non-Assisted Area branches (line 12, Table 3) showed an employment increase of 300, while their non-Assisted Area parents declined by 63,000. Overall the employment change in this category, in both branches and parents was equivalent to a reduction of 14.4 per cent in their employment at 1966.

As noted above the closure rate among Assisted Area branches was 2.1 per cent pa while that among their non-Assisted Area parents was 1.6 per cent pa. This is a statistically significant difference, ie it is highly improbable that such differing figures could have been obtained from two random samples drawn from the same population of plants. Hence it can be concluded that branches of this kind were more susceptible to closure in this long period of employment downturn than were their parents, though the difference between the two groups is only 0.5 percentage points pa.

When attention is turned to employment, however, employment in Assisted Area branches (lines 3 plus 7, Table 3) is seen to have declined by only 14,600 (8.1 per cent), while their non-Assisted Area parents (eliminating duplications between lines 3 and 7) contracted by 54,100 (13.7 per cent). These branches thus maintained their employment much better than than their parents, despite their somewhat worse closure rate.

Thus firms with Assisted Area branches and non-Assisted Area parents were redistributing their employment in favour of the Assisted Areas, but this was not the result of a concentration of closures among the parents, as was the case with the non-Assisted Area branches with non-Assisted Area parents. Table 4 illustrates the tendencies in operation.

This discussion has concentrated on the two main geographical sub groups. Table 3 shows that in eight of the nine groups employment in branches held up better than in parents. The exception was the smallest group: non-Assisted Area branches of Development Area parents.

The industrial structure of both branches and parents of the two main geographical sub groups was examined to see whether differences in structure could have accounted for differences in performance. It seems improbable that structure was an important differentiating factor.

TABLE 4. 5-YEAR CLOSURE RATES AND EMPLOYMENT CHANGE IN SELECTED CATEGORIES OF BRANCH AND PARENT UNITS

	5-year closure rate per thousand		Employment change			
					Branch & parent	
	Branch	Parent	Branch 000s	Parent	000s	%
a. D.A. Branches with Non Assisted area parents	127	94	−15.2	−44.8	−60.0	−13.6
b. I.A. Branches with Non Assisted Area parents	92	100	+ 0.6	−12.8	−12.2	− 8.0
c. Assisted area branches with N.A.A. parents	117	94	−14.6	−54.1	−68.7	−12.1
d. Non Assisted area branches with N.A.A. parents	120	158	+ 0.3	−63.6	−63.3	−14.4

Conclusions

Any analysis which compared the employment experience of all branches, whatever their age, with that of their parents would be favourable to the branches, because of the pronounced expansion which groups of new plants undergo in their early years. For that reason, the analysis reported here left out of account branches which were less than five years old in 1966.

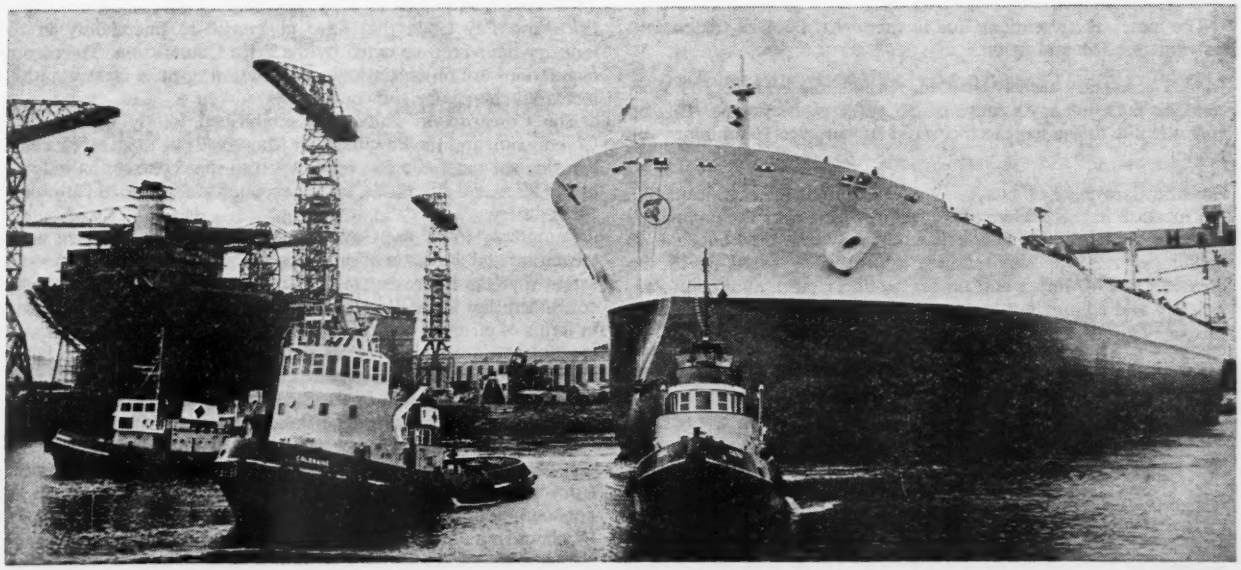
The main conclusions which can be drawn from the analysis are:

Between 1966 and 1971, a period of contraction in manufacturing employment, mature branch plants maintained their employment better than their parents.

Branches set up in the present Assisted Areas were no more vulnerable to closure than branches set up in non-Assisted Areas

Branches set up in the Assisted Areas were more vulnerable to closure than their parents, but by only 0.5 percentage points pa. Their employment, however, declined much less than their parents.

Though employment performance of non-Assisted Area branches appears to be better than Assisted Area branches, this is partly explained by a higher rate of closure among the parents of the former than among the parents of the latter.



The second 269,000 tdw tanker ordered for the Onassis Group from Harland and Wolff Ltd., is seen here being floated out from the Belfast shipbuilders' building dock. A similar vessel, 'Olympic Banner' was handed over to the Onassis Group last year. In the background is a 117,000 bulk carrier building for the Furness Group.

Price Commission decisions

THE Price Commission have approved the following applications:

Vauxhall Motors Ltd. An increase averaging 5.7 per cent which will be applied to the 1974 range of Vauxhall cars and Bedford trucks. The increase is effective from August 20, and is based on higher costs of labour and materials which have been incurred since November 1972.

The company will also make adjustments to the prices of this range of vehicles to take account of improvements in specification, resulting in an average increase of 1.38 per cent; and to allow for the incorporation as standard of equipment previously charged as extras. The Commission have been satisfied that these adjustments, so far as they relate to improvements in specification, take account of allowable costs only, and for the rest do not represent an increase in the charges previously made for the extras now included.

Advance Contract Laundries Ltd. An average increase of 5 per cent on this company's contract laundering services within the Greater London area. The increase is due to the higher costs of materials and labour.

Glynwed Baths Ltd. An increase of 4.32 per cent over the range of cast iron sanitary wares produced by this company. The increase is due mainly to the higher costs of materials and labour.

British Steel Corporation. An average increase limited to 2.4 per cent over a wide range of Treaty of Rome steel and other products. The increase is due mainly to the higher costs of materials and labour.

Coneygre Foundry Ltd. (Birmid Qualcast). An average increase of 6.46 per cent over the range of ferrous castings produced by this company. The increase, which is due mainly to the higher costs of materials and labour, will be effective from 1 September 1973.

IPC Magazines Ltd. An average increase of 1.3 per cent which will be reflected in cover price increases ranging from 1p to 5p on 12 titles and 1p on library series editions. The increase is due mainly to the higher costs of materials.

Carrington Viyella Ltd. Average increases for the following products:

Spun woven fabrics	2.11 per cent
Carpets	0.90 per cent
Woven filament fabrics	2.39 per cent
Warp knitted fabrics	3.38 per cent
Weft knitted fabrics	3.94 per cent
Spun yarns	7.01 per cent

The increases are entirely due to the higher costs of materials—polyester, cotton and nylon.

Dunlop Ltd.—Suspensions Division. An increase averaging 11.5 per cent for the company's range of car suspension systems. This increase is due to the increased costs of rubber, steel, aluminium and labour.

Bluebird Caravans Ltd. (a subsidiary of Caravans International Ltd.). An increase in price averaging 15.72 per cent over the company's range of static holiday and residential caravans, to be effective on September 1, 1973. This increase is principally based on the increased costs of timber and timber products, steel, aluminium, upholstery and labour, but in part the increase reflects improvements in specifications.

Jeyes Group. An increase in the prices of the following paper products:

Soft toilet paper	6.61 per cent
Manilla toilet paper	7.59 per cent
Paper towels	5.73 per cent

The increases are due to increased costs of materials, principally imported paper.

Spicers Ltd. An increase averaging 8 per cent in the price of stationery products, due mainly to the increased cost of paper.

Davidson Radcliffe Ltd. (BPB Industries Ltd.). An increase averaging 7.6 per cent in the price of paper and board products. The increase is due mainly to higher costs of imported raw materials.

GKN Screws and Fasteners Ltd. (Kings Norton Division) (a subsidiary of Guest Keen & Nettlefolds Ltd.). An increase of 7.5 per cent in the price of cotter pins based on the higher costs of labour and materials.

Crompton Nettlefold Stenman Ltd. (a subsidiary of Guest Keen & Nettlefolds Ltd.). An increase averaging 7.22 per cent in the price of builders' hardware due to higher costs of labour and materials.

Increased postal charges

IN the light of the deficit disclosed in its recent statement and of estimates of the deficit for the current year, the Post Office has applied to the Price Commission to increase postal charges, the main changes being an increase of ½p in both first and second class basic letter rates.

This claim is made under the 'deficit' provision of the Price Code (para. 75, which enables a nationalised industry to apply to increase prices by more than allowable costs in order to avoid an increase in its deficit). While the Commission has serious reservations about the impact of the increase in charges both on industry and the public at large, the facts having been established, the Commission is required under the terms of the Code to approve the application. The Minister for Posts and Telecommunications has notified the Commission that he does not propose intervening under para. 76 of the Code.

An increase in charges for remittance services, mainly Postal Orders, has been approved subject to a reduction in the average increase from 11.66 per cent to 9.73 per cent.

The Post Office is issuing details of the actual increases to be made and of the timing of their introduction.

Para. 76 of the Code says: 'Where the responsible Minister notifies the Commission that a price increase resulting from the application of paragraph 75 would have an unacceptable effect on the general level of prices, the Commission will limit the permitted price increase to the amount specified as acceptable by the Minister, but not so as to reduce the increase below what is needed to reflect the allowable cost increases of the industry.'

Price Commission guidance to construction industry

Two recommendations by the Construction Panel on aspects of the Price and Pay Code that have given rise to uncertainty in the industry have been accepted by the Price Commission. The recommendations are on escalation and variation of price clauses and on increased charges by sub-contractors.

The Construction Panel was established jointly by the Price Commission and the Pay Board in May to advise them on means of securing the most effective application to the construction industry of the Price and Pay Code, taking account of the special features of the industry.

Paragraph 46 of the Code requires that price increases under escalation and variation of price clauses 'may only be applied to the extent that the increases are consistent with the Code'. The Panel concluded that in meeting these requirements it is neither necessary in terms of effective control nor practicable for a full calculation of movements in unit costs to be undertaken on each occasion before an escalation or variation of price clause is invoked, bearing in mind the constraints inherent in the fluctuation clauses commonly used in construction contracts. The Panel recommended that the Code be applied in relation to escalation or variation of price clauses in construction contracts by admitting increases in labour costs arising from a wage settlement consistent with the Code subject to the application of the appropriate productivity deduction; and that increases in material costs should be admitted in full provided that they can be justified by the suppliers as being in accordance with the Code.

The other recommendation concerns the passing-on by main contractors to their clients of increases in charges made by their own

sub-contractors. The Panel has pointed out that in the construction industry a high proportion of the total value of a contract is as a rule let to sub-contractors who are responsible to the main contractor. The proportion averages 50 per cent, but in some circumstances the main contractor may function only as a manager and co-ordinator, making the proportion of work subject to sub-contracts 100 per cent. Furthermore, the main contractor has no control over prices tendered for nominated sub-contracts, and the specification for such work is laid down by the client. This being so, the Panel has recommended to the Price Commission that increases in sub-contractors' charges to main contractors arising from:

a a wage settlement affecting personnel directly employed by the sub-contractor, who is the employer responsible to the Inland Revenue for PAYE deductions from that pay, the increase in pay being consistent with the Code and subject to the appropriate productivity deduction;

b an increase in material costs which can be justified by the suppliers as being in accordance with the Code,

should be allowable as a cost increase and recoverable from the client to the extent to which the wording of the variation of price clauses on main and sub-contracts allows such extras to be charged.

In the light of the special circumstances and subject to strict adherence to the conditions, the Price Commission accepted the recommendations and is informing the construction industry.

VAT: the construction industry

Two notices dealing with value added tax and the construction industry have been issued by Customs and Excise.

Notice 708, *Construction Industry*, first published in August 1972, has been revised and incorporates further information on many aspects of the tax in the industry. It deals, for example, with the situation where a property developer commissions the construction of a building by a builder or contractor, or by a number of contractors, and subsequently sells the freehold or grants a long lease of the building. It also explains the position where a builder or developer substantially reconstructs a building which he owns and then sells or grants a long lease of the reconstructed building.

A new Notice 715, *Construction Industry—Alterations and repairs and maintenance*, which is complementary to Notice 708, explains the distinction between the construction and alteration of a building (which is zero-rated) and repairs and maintenance, including replacements (which are taxable at the standard rate). A considerable number of examples of each type of work is given.

Both notices are being sent to all VAT registered traders known to be concerned. Copies may also be otbained from local VAT offices, which are listed in the VAT General Guide—Notice 700.

Building Grant under Local Employment Act 1972—closing date for applications

THE closing date for certain applications for building grant under Section 3 of the Local Employment Act 1972 is October 1, 1973.

The date was announced in the House of Commons in April by Mr. Christopher Chataway, Minister for Industrial Development. He said he had decided that grant would not be made in respect of buildings to which paragraph 3(3) (c) of Schedule 2 to the Industry Act 1972 applied unless the application was received by the Department of Trade and Industry before October 1, 1973.

The building grant scheme under Section 3 of the Local Employment Act 1972 was brought to an end by the Industry Act 1972 subject to certain transitional provisions. One provision was that unless the application for grant was received before that date (March 22, 1972) a contract must have been entered into before that date in respect of all or any part of the expenditure on the asset for which the grant may be made.

The Department's ordinary rules on building grant exclude from payment of grant any building which has been completed, or occupied in whole or part, before the application for grant is received by the Department.

Applications should be made on form LEA 1 obtainable from the Department's regional offices.

Metric packs for salt and pasta products

PRE-PACKED salt, macaroni and similar products are included among the basic foods which, under the provisions of Schedule 4 to the Weights and Measures Act 1963, may only be sold in prescribed imperial quantities. In the White Paper on Metrication (Cmnd 4880) the Government announced that it would be prepared, after due consultation with industry and consumer interests, to introduce legislation which would permit a range of specified metric quantities also to be used.

Following the statement by Sir Geoffrey Howe, Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs, in the House of Commons on July 24, the Department is now consulting interested organisations about the terms of a proposed Order under the 1963 Act which would permit the sale of salt and pasta products (other than canned pasta products) in metric packs.

Any organisation which has not been consulted by the Department may obtain full information about these proposals from the Department of Trade and Industry, Standards Weights and Measures Division, Abell House, John Islip Street, London SW1P 4LN.

Clearance of merger proposals by the DTI

THE Department of Trade and Industry announce that on the information at present before them it is not their intention to refer to the Monopolies Commission, under the provisions of the Monopolies and Mergers Act 1965, the proposed merger between the following companies:

Lex Service Group Ltd. and Harvey Plant Holdings Ltd.

The Bowater Corporation Ltd. and Hanson Trust Ltd.

As The Bowater Corporation Ltd. have now abandoned their proposed acquisition of Hanson Trust Ltd., the Department of Trade and Industry have given consent to the Monopolies Commission to lay aside the reference which was made to them on July 24, 1973. The Restriction of Merger (No. 3) Order 1973 has been revoked accordingly (SI 1973 No. 1487).

Grain-Kemsley 400 kV overhead line consent

AFTER consulting the Department of the Environment, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry has authorised consent to be given to the Central Electricity Generating Board to the placing of a 400 kV overhead line in Kent from Grain generating station, Isle of Grain, to a sub-station site at Kemsley, near Sittingbourne. The route for the line was the subject of a public inquiry held at Sittingbourne in July 1972.

Planning consents for Inswork Point and West Burton generating stations

FOLLOWING a public inquiry, Mr. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, after consultation with the Secretary of State for the Environment, has authorised consent to be given to the Central Electricity Generating Board's application for a new 1,320 MW oil-fired generating station at Inswork Point in Cornwall. The Secretary of State has also authorised consent to be given for a new 2,000 MW coal-fired extension at West Burton in Nottinghamshire.

The Secretary of State's consents do not carry with them approval to construct: under the procedure announced in June 1972, planning consents for new power stations are issued as soon as it is established that the proposed site and station are acceptable on planning and environmental grounds. Before building can begin the CEGB will need to obtain the approval of the Government to the capital investment required for construction of the stations.

DTI offices at Dean Bradley House—new telephone number

FROM September 1 the new telephone number of the DTI offices at Dean Bradley House, 52 Horseferry Road, London, SW1P 2AG will be 01-212 7676.

BRITISH OVERSEAS TRADE BOARD

Increased exports to Israel

THE British Overseas Trade Group for Israel, an advisory group of the British Overseas Trade Board, has published a statistical summary of Anglo-Israel trade relations for the first half of 1973.

British exports to Israel in that period have increased by 43 per cent compared with the first six months of 1972.

The chairman of the Group, the Hon. Michael D. Sieff, points out that the actual export totals for the six months January 1 to June 30, 1973 are £97 million against £67 million for the same period in 1972, which puts Israel in the position of Britain's seventeenth largest export market. During the previous two years her position was twenty-first and the percentage increase in sales to Israel in the period of comparison was higher than in any other export market except Poland, Belgium and Japan.

Israel is mainly a capital goods market and BOTGI has recently published a Market Research Report on the Metal Working Industries in Israel, a few copies of which are still available from the British Overseas Trade Group for Israel, Michael House, Baker Street, London W1A 1DN (tel: 01-935 4422, ext 7477) at £2 post free. British capital goods manufacturers have shown their awareness of the potential of the Israeli market by their record participation in the Tel Aviv Trade Fair 'Technology '73', in October. Producers of consumer goods will have an opportunity to build a stake in what promises to be an equally profitable market by exhibiting at the June 1974 Trade Fair entitled 'Habitat and Child', covering the whole domestic field.

Mr. Sieff stresses that, despite world trade fluctuations, Israel has proved to be a consistently growing outlet for British goods and is well worth closer attention by British industry. The group is always ready to provide advice on Anglo-Israel trade.

Orders from the Pakistan Government for radio communications equipment valued at about £500,000 have won been by Pye Telecommunications Ltd. Cambridge. The equipment includes two-way radio for public safety emergency services, security, and the police force. The contracts were concluded by Pye Telecoms area marketing manager Mr. Ron Wilson in conjunction with Mr. R. E. Bankwalla, managing director of the company's agents in Pakistan, Forbes, Forbes, Campbell. The picture shows (from the left) Mr. Patrick Holden, Pye Telecoms international marketing manager, Mr. Bankwalla and Mr. Wilson, watching a manufacturing process.

EXPORT BUSINESS

Tehran glassworks buys automatic weighers

RAPID quotation and early delivery have won an export order from Iran for Birmingham-based Avery Export Ltd. For an automatic scheme for weighing glass constituents, the order was placed by the Mina Glass Co. in Tehran after Avery demonstrated that it could offer specifications and a delivery schedule superior to international competition.

For the cyclic weighing of predetermined batches of soda ash, cullet, limestone and sand, the scheme will be designed to operate under either fully automatic or normal control as required. It consists of an integrated arrangement of three electronically controlled hopper scales, five vibratory feeders, command instrumentation and manual control stations.

It will be included in Mina's Tehran glassworks as part of a programme aimed at doubling production capacity.

UK doors find openings in new Tenerife hotel

F. HILLS & Sons Ltd., door, doorset and cubicle manufacturer based at Stockton-on-Tees, is contributing towards fire precautions at the new Hotel Acapulco, being constructed by contractor, Manuel Yanes, in Tenerife, one of the most popular tourist centres in the Canary Islands.

A consignment of over 500 Hills Fireshield Lauan doors has been dispatched to Tenerife for installation inside this hotel. The doors, states the company, are attractive in appearance, economic in price and manufactured to comply with specific fire check standards to help ensure the safety of the hotel and its visitors.

Exporting anti-glare screens to Thailand

EXPAMET anti-glare screens have been installed for the first time in Thailand on the Lard Phrao flyover and are specified for three more on the way to Don Muang airport. Expamet anti-glare screens are a product of The Expanded Metal Company Ltd. of London.

Expamet anti-glare screens effectively block glare from opposed headlights and the mesh structure offers further advantages, the company says. Vision through the mesh is clear from other than the driving aspect. The angled strands offer minimal wind resistance. Being jointless, expanded metal has long life in exposed situations, since there are no weak points to fray or work loose.

Expamet anti-glare panels are of expanded steel hot spelter galvanised. They are easily installed, are effective at once and damaged panels are easily replaced. New economies are effected by fixing the panels direct to crash barriers.

They are now used extensively on state highways throughout the United States, as well as in Germany, South Africa, Canada, India and other countries.

Crawler excavators order for Guyana sea defences

FIVE HyMAC crawler excavators valued at over £60,000 have been purchased by the Government of Guyana. Supplied by Bookers Stores Ltd., HyMAC distributors in Guyana, the machines involved are three 580Cs, one 880C and one 1290.

The 880C and 1290 are to be used on a massive sea defence project being carried out by the Government of Guyana and financed by the world bank. Two HyMAC export product specialists travelled to Guyana to assist in the commissioning of the machines.

The three 580Cs will be used by the Ministry of Works and Communications for normal drainage and irrigation work.

HyMAC Ltd., a Powell Duffryn company, manufactures a range of five crawler and three-wheeled excavators, three excavator loaders and a wheeled loader.

Wallpaper for Hungary

SLATEX Ltd. of Kibworth has successfully negotiated a contract to supply 26 department stores in Hungary with Slatex wall panels and Gleam wallpaper. The opening order is at present being assembled at its factory for overland container delivery and will total some 18,000 sq. ft. of panelling and 5,600 rolls of wallpaper.

With the order for goods will go 52 point-of-sale dispenser units (two for each store) designed and produced by the parent company J. E. Slater Ltd. The order has to be assembled quickly but it has first been necessary to obtain and print relevant fixing instructions in the Hungarian language for insertion into each pack.

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Telephone: 01-606 8311

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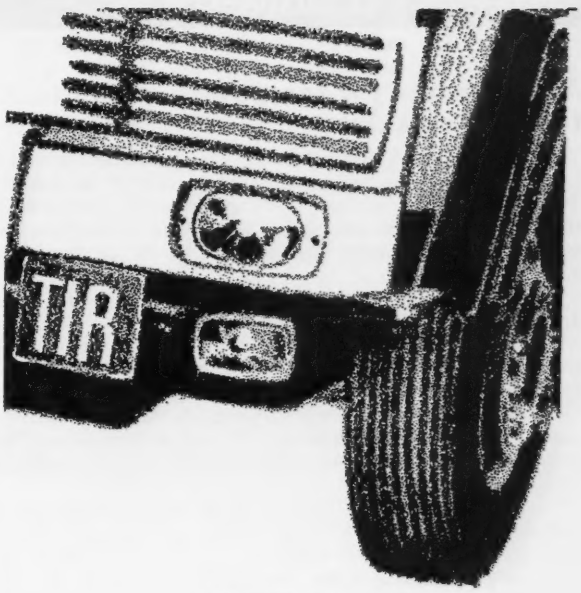

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Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE Department of Trade and Industry is considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by September 13.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
29.04	2-Methylpropan-1-ol	as in previous column	December 31, 1973	14635
29.06	2,2'-methylenedi-(6-*tert*butyl-p-cresol)	2,2'-methylen-bis-(4-methyl-6-tert.butyl-phenol)	December 31, 1973	14752
29.14	Benzoyl chloride	as in previous column	December 31, 1973	13441
	n-Butyl acrylate	Butyl acrylate	December 31, 1973	14675
	Triethyl orthoformate	as in previous column	December 31, 1973	14708
29.16	Methyl 2-*n*-hexyl-3-oxocyclopentanecarboxylate	Methyl 2-n-hexyl-3 oxo-cyclopentane carboxylate	December 31, 1973	14646
29.22	Di-(2-aminoethyl)amine	Diethylene triamine	December 31, 1973	14563
	NN-Dicyclohexyl-*N*-methylamine	N Methyldicy-clohexylamine	December 31, 1973	14709
29.23	2-Aminoanthraquinone	as in previous column	December 31, 1973	13853
29.35	di-(6-diethylamino-4-ethylamino-1, 3,5-triazin-2-yl) disulphide	bis-(2-ethylamino-4-diethylamino-triazine-6-yl) disulphide	December 31, 1973	14753
	Phenylcyclidine hydrochloride	1-(1-Phenyl-cyclohexyl) piperidine hydrochloride	December 31, 1973	14577
81.04	Titanium sponge	as in previous column	December 31, 1973	11098

Visits by British overseas commercial representatives

THE following Commercial Diplomatic Officers are expected to be in this country shortly, when they will be available for discussions.

Denmark L. Rubinstein, Commercial Officer in Copenhagen since October 1971.

Available: November.

Sierra Leone D. J. Self, Second Secretary (Commercial) in Freetown since October 1972.

British firms and organisations, other than those in the areas covered by the Department of Trade and Industry offices for the Eastern Region and the London and South Eastern Region, who wish to meet these officers to discuss specific export problems are asked to write for appointment to the appropriate Department of Trade and Industry Regional Director (Exports) stating the nature of the problem and commodities involved. (The Department's Regional Offices and the appropriate office for Northern Ireland are listed in the 'Guide to the DTI' published as a supplement to this issue.) Those firms and organisations in the London-based Regions mentioned above (together with those in other Regions who would prefer, or who would be prepared if necessary to meet the officers for an interview in London) should write to Tours Section, Department of Trade and Industry, Room G60, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU.

Because visiting officers often have only limited time at their disposal it may not always be possible to arrange an interview. Where it is possible, firms are reminded that the Export Services Division of the Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU, who are in close touch with all overseas representatives can very often supply advice, or the information that applicants hoped to obtain at the interview. Outside London and the Regional Offices of the Department of Trade and Industry or, in Northern Ireland, the Ministry of Commerce, Belfast, can also supply help.

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available from the Department of Trade and Industry. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Divisions, DTI, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel: 01-222 7877); and Export Data Branch (EDB), DTI, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE or EDB) and the appropriate telephone extension number. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

ECGD backs passenger ferry for Greece

ELLERMAN Lines Ltd. of London has sold a vehicle passenger ferry to the Greek firm Maritime Company of Lesbos S.A. at a price of over £2.8 million. Williams and Glyn's Bank Ltd. will help finance the contract by providing Maritime with a loan of over £1.8 million. The Export Credits Guarantee Department has guaranteed the loan.

The second-hand vessel has already been delivered to the new owners. It is of the roll-on roll-off type and has a gross registered tonnage of 6916 tons.

The Maritime Company was formed when the ordinary people of the island of Lesbos banded together to form a company with the intention of purchasing a ferry to operate a regular service between Lesbos and the Greek mainland. This purchase has fulfilled their ambition. The company will repay the loan over five years.

Hints to business men booklets

REVISED editions of booklets on Ecuador and Spain (including the Canary Islands) have been published in the 'Hints to business men' series.

British business men who intend visiting these countries on export business can obtain copies of the booklets on application to Export Services and Promotions Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Room D24, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU, (tel: 01-248 5757, ext. 7146), or to any Regional Office of the Department of Trade and Industry.

TARIFF & TRADE NOTICES

Irish Republic

CERAMIC TABLEWARE—ORIGIN MARKING: The Government of the Irish Republic has published under SI 204 of 1973 the Merchandise Marks (Restriction on Importation of Ceramic Ware) (Amendment) Order 1973 which removes the obligation imposed by the Merchandise Marks (Restriction on Importation of Ceramic Ware) Order 1969 to include the words 'made in' in the origin markings on ceramic tableware. Copies of the Order are obtainable from the Stationery Office, Dublin, price 1p.

EDB ext. 466/467/288

Spain

OPENING OF GLOBAL QUOTAS: The Spanish global quotas for 1973 were published in *Trade and Industry*, February 15, 1973 page 318. The Spanish authorities have now invited applications from Spanish importers, merchants and industrialists against the following quotas for the second half of 1973. Applications must be presented within one month from August 10 for all quotas listed below, except quota 49 for which applications must be presented within 30 working days from August 2.

Quota no.	Tariff no.	Goods	Value of licence applications invited (Pesetas)
29	55.05 55.06	Yarns of miscellaneous textile fibres	11,000,000
30	55.07 55.08 55.09	Fabrics of miscellaneous textile fibres	30,000,000
31	58.04.E 58.08 58.09 60.01.C	Tulle, lace, velvet and knitted goods	14,000,000
32	ex 59.07 ex 59.08 ex 59.11 ex 59.12 ex 59.13 ex 60.06.A ex 60.06.B	Special fabrics	12,500,000
33	ex 58.01.B ex 58.02.A.2 ex 58.03	Carpets	6,000,000
34	58.05.D ex 58.07 59.01 59.04.B ex 59.05.C ex 59.06 ex 59.14 ex 59.15	Other textile manufactures	10,000,000
35	ex 60.02 ex 60.03.A.2 ex 60.03.B.2 ex 60.03.C 60.04.C 60.05.C	Knitted fabrics	1,500,000
36	61.01.A 61.02.A	Outer garments	6,500,000
37	ex 61.03.A 61.04.A	Under garments	750,000
38	61.05 ex 61.10.A ex 61.11	Other garments, and fabrics accessories	3,250,000
39	ex 62.01.B.1 ex 62.02 62.03 ex 62.04 ex 62.05.B	Other ready-made clothing	4,000,000
49	87.01.C ex 87.02.A.2 87.02.B.1 87.02.B.3 87.04 87.05 ex 87.06	Commercial vehicles and parts for their manufacture	275,000,000

EDB ext. 462/471/472/473

The lists of Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of *Trade and Industry* sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view. Items which fall into this category are preceded by the letters rtm. Readers should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom but that in the present context are assumed to refer generally to products of the descriptions stated in brackets. While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

CEMENT—CUSTOMS TARIFF AMENDMENTS: The Spanish *State Gazette*, August 9, 1973 published an amendment to tariff heading 25.23—cement. This tariff heading is now divided into four subheadings as follows, with an import duty of 10 per cent temporarily reduced to 8 per cent.

Tariff no.	Description
25.23.A	Clinkers
B	White cements including coloured ones
C	Aluminous cements
D	Other

The same *State Gazette* announced a duty-free import quota of 1 million tons under sub-heading 25.23.D. Other, if imported before October 25, 1973. **EDB ext. 462/471/472/473**

NEW MINING LAW: The Spanish *State Gazette*, July 24, 1973 published a new mining law, dated July 21, which replaces and brings up to date the previous law dated July 19, 1944.

The main purposes of the new law seem to be to adjust certain shortcomings and obsolete features in the previous legislation; to take account of technological advances in the mining industry, facilitating in particular new prospecting techniques; to introduce certain minimum technical and financial qualifications for those applying for prospection permits, and to oblige those holding prospecting or exploitation concessions to operate them.

The new law should release for active exploitation a wide range of Spanish permits and concessions which have lain dormant under the old legislation. All concessions will in future be granted for 30 years, twice renewable for the same period. Concessions falling vacant are to be put out to open tender. The new law came into force on August 13, 1973. **EDB ext. 579**

Israel

TARIFF AMENDMENT—COFFEE: The Israeli authorities have announced the following amendment to the customs tariff:

Item no.	Description	Rate of duty
09.01.1519	The rate of IL 4.10 is superseded by Paragraph 1592 is superseded by:	IL 3.40 per kg
1592	Roasted, if released before October 1, 1973	IL 2.25 per kg
1593	Not roasted, if released before October 1, 1973	IL 2.00 per kg

EDB ext. 420/475

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ISRAEL
continued

IMPORT LIBERALISATION LIST—FISH, FOOTWEAR: The following amendments have been made to the Free Imports Order:

03.01.4020	The word 'hake' is deleted
64.05.9900	The following shall be added in the 'Special Conditions' column: 'where a country of origin is indicated on soles, "Soles made in (name of country)" must be impressed on the soles'

EDB ext. 420/475

PUBLIC HEALTH REGULATIONS—FOODSTUFFS: The Israeli authorities have issued an amendment to the Regulations on the Preservation of Foodstuffs by Means of Radiation 1967. After Item 2 relating to potatoes, insert the following:

Item	Food commodity	Type of radiation	Rate of radiation in Rad—up to
3	Food mixtures for poultry	Gamma radiation from Cobalt-60	1,500,000

EDB ext. 420/475

Lebanon

ANIMAL AND POULTRY FEED—EXPORT RESTRICTED: An announcement by the Lebanese Ministry of Agriculture on July 9, 1973 decreed:

1. Export of the following products is banned until further notice:
   Oil seed cake prepared from locally processed cotton, linen and sunflower seeds
   Sugar beet pulp
   Barley, maize, white maize, broken wheat, oats, rye, and cereal straw and husks.
2. Export of the following goods is authorised:
   Poultry feed concentrates
   Compounded (prepared) poultry feeds
   Oil seed cake prepared from locally processed soya beans and representing 40 per cent of the weight of the beans
   Oil seed cake imported into the Lebanon as such
   Oil seed cake prepared from locally processed oil seeds, other than those mentioned in 1 above.
3. Export of compounded (prepared) cattle feed is now subject to a licence issued by the Ministry of Agriculture after the product is analysed at the Animal Husbandry Department's Laboratory, subject to the approval of the Minister of Agriculture.

British exporters with inquiries should specify the items in which they are interested. **EDB ext. 420/475**

Tunisia

CEMENT—DUTY SUSPENDED: It has been announced in the Tunisia *Official Journal*, July 17, 1973 that the import duty on cement BN 25.23, has been suspended. **EDB ext. 420/475**

South Africa

CUSTOMS TARIFF CHANGES: The following amendments were published in the South African *Government Gazette* of August 3:

R.1312 BN 39.01: Specific provision is made for polycarbonate resins in blocks, lumps, powders and similar bulk forms and the duty thereon is reduced from 20 per cent to free.

R.1313 BN 59.03 and 59.08:
1. Tariff heading No. 59.03 is restated and specific provision, at a rate of duty of 40 per cent or 20c per m² (General) and 20 per cent or 10c per m² (M.F.N.), is made for bonded fibre fabrics and similar bonded yarn fabrics of a kind commonly used for interlinings, whether or not impregnated or coated.
2. Specific provision, at a rate of duty of 40 per cent or 20c per m² (General) and 20 per cent or 10c per m² (M.F.N.), is made for textile fabrics impregnated, coated, covered or laminated with preparations of cellulose derivatives or of other artificial plastic materials of a kind commonly used for interlinings.

R.1324 BN 38.19: The duty on mixed alkylbenzenes is amended from 10 per cent to 10 per cent or 1500c per 100kg less 75 per cent of the f.o.b. price.

R.1314 BN 84.22 and 85.01:
1. The duty on electrical pulley tackle and hoists of a f.o.b. price exceeding R.1 500 each is increased from 7 per cent to 20 per cent.
2. Specific provision is made for cranes and parts thereof and the duty on electrical crabs of a f.o.b. price exceeding R.4000 each for overhead travelling cranes and on electrical overhead cranes and goliath type cranes is increased from 7 per cent to 20 per cent.
3. The duty on electrical motors equipped with brakes and gearboxes, of a f.o.b. price exceeding R.1500 each, identifiable as driving units for overhead travelling cranes, is increased from 7 per cent to 20 per cent.

R.1325 BN 84.01 and 48.07: The duty on certain paper and paperboard with a basis mass exceeding 250 g/m² and of a value for duty purposes per 1,000kg exceeding R.88 is amended.

R.1326 BN 90.10:
1. The duty on photo-copying apparatus of the contact type of a f.o.b. price not exceeding R.75 each is increased from free to 25 per cent whilst the duty on thermo-copying apparatus of a f.o.b. price not exceeding R.75 each is increased from 5 per cent to 25 per cent.
2. As subheadings Nos. 90.10.10 to 90.10.60 cover all the goods provided for under tariff heading No. 90.10, subheadings 90.10.90 is superfluous and it is therefore deleted.

R.1327 BN 98.05: The general duty on blacklead and copying pencils is amended from 15 per cent to 15 per cent or 1c each.

R.1316 BN Chapter 39: The provision for a rebate of duty on film, sheet or strip of cellulose acetate butyrate, for the manufacture of plastic goods of plate, sheet, strip or film, is withdrawn.

R.1317 BN 59.03: The provision for a rebate of duty on uncoated bonded fibre fabrics and similar bonded yarn fabrics, for the manufacture of interlinings, is withdrawn.

R.1318 BN 53.11: Provision is made for a rebate of the full duty on certain woven fabrics, plain in colour, in such quantities and at such times as the Secretary for Industries may allow by specific permit, for the manufacture of boys' and girls' blazers.

R.1319 BN 39.00: Flexible polyurethane foam is now also excluded from unit packs of motor vehicles of a cross vehicle mass of less than 10,160kg for the transport of goods or materials.

R.1329 BN 48.07: Provision is made for a rebate of the full duty on unprinted coated paper and paperboard with a basic mass exceeding 250 g/m² and of a value for duty purposes per 1,000kg exceeding R.176, for use as backing for aluminium foil.

R.1328 BN 83.09: The provision for a rebate of duty on the following goods are withdrawn:
a buckles for the manufacture of knitted textiles;
b buckles and buckle-clasps for the manufacture of travel goods and similar goods and footwear; and
c buckles, buckle-clasps and slides for the manufacture of clothing.

General rebates of duty

R.1320 BN 10.04: Provision is made for a rebate of the full duty on oats, in such quantities and at such times as the Secretary for Agricultural Economics and Marketing may allow by specific permit.

R.1321 BN 24.01: Provision is made for a rebate of the full duty on dark air-cured Virginia-type leaf-tobacco, in such quantities and at such times as the Secretary for Agricultural Economics and Marketing may allow by specific permit.

R.1322 BN 73.12: Provision is made for a rebate of the full duty on hoop and strip, of iron or steel, hot-rolled or cold-rolled, in such quantities and at such times as the Secretary for Industries may allow by specific permit.

R.1330 BN 83.19: Provision is made for a rebate of the full duty on mixed alkylbenzenes in such quantities and at such times as the Secretary for Industries may allow by specific permit.

EDB ext. 471/472/473

Malaysia

CUSTOMS DUTY AMENDMENTS: The Malaysian *Government Gazette* has published the following six amendments to the Customs Duties Order 1968:

The Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 2) Order 1973 amends the First Schedule to the above order by substituting for the words and figures appearing in column 4 against heading numbers 39.02 929 and 68.12 104 the following:

'25 per cent or 25 cts per lb. whichever is the higher (P)'.

Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 3) Order 1973 amends the First Schedule column 4, heading number 96.02 310 to read:

'30 per cent or $4.80 whichever is the higher (P)'.

Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 4) Order 1973 amends the First Schedule column 4, heading number 73.20 200 to read: '$1.456 (P).'

Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 5) Order 1973 amends the First Schedule by deleting the heading numbers 68.06 000 and 73.29 100 and their descriptions and inserting the following:

SCHEDULE

Heading no.	Description	Unit of quantity	Import duty: Federation common tariff	Import duty: West Malaysia	Import duty: Sabah and Sarawak
				Full and Pref.	Full and Pref.
68.06 000	Natural or artificial abrasive powder or grain, on a base of woven fabric, of paper, of paperboard or of other materials, whether or not cut to shape or sewn or otherwise made up	Cwt	20% or 5 cts per sq. ft. whichever is the higher		
73.29	Chain and parts thereof, of iron or steel:				
100	Transmission chains for pedal cycles	Ton		25 cts per linear ft.	5 cts per linear ft.

The Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 7) Order 1973 amends the First Schedule column 4, heading No. 84.61 110 to read:

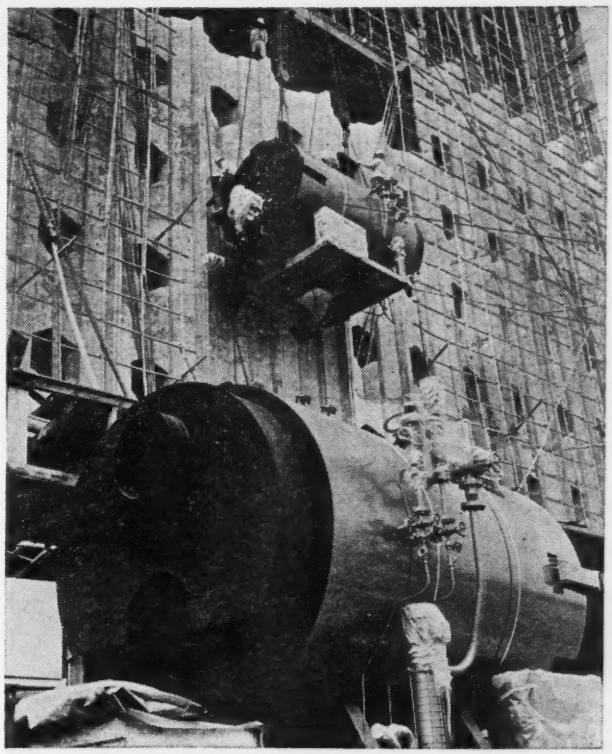
'35 per cent (P).'

The Customs Duties (Amendment) No. 8) Order 1973 amends the First Schedule by inserting the following:

SCHEDULE

Heading no.	Description	Unit of quantity	Import duty: West Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak
			Full and Pref.
39.01	Condensation, polycondensation and polyaddition products, whether or not modified or polymerised, and whether or not linear (for example, phenoplasts, aminoplasts, alkyds, polyallyl esters and other unsaturated polyesters, silicones).		
610	Non-rigid products of foam or sponge artificial plastic material in the form of blocks, plates and sheets	Cwt	50% or 50 cts per lb whichever is the higher
39.02	Polymerisation and copolymerisation product (for example, polyethylene, polytetrahaloethylenes, polyisobutylene, polystyrene polyvinylchloride, polyvinyl-acatate, polyvinyl chloroacetate and other polyvinyl derivatives, polyacrylic and polymethacrylic derivatives, coumarone-indene resins):		
810	Non-rigid products of foam or sponge artificial plastic material in the form of blocks, plates and sheets	Cwt	50% or 50 cts per lb whichever is the higher
39.03	Regenerated cellulose; cellulose nitrate, cellulose acetate and other cellulose esters, cellulose ethers and other chemical derivatives of cellulose, plasticised or not (for example, collodions, celluloid); vulcanised fibre:		
	Other:		
	in semi-manufactured forms:		
350	non-rigid products of foam or sponge artificial plastic material in the form of blocks, plates and sheets	Cwt	50% or 50 cts per lb whichever is the higher
39.07	Articles of materials of the kinds described in heading Nos. 39.01 to 39.06:		
101	Articles of non-rigid foam or sponge products	Ton	50% or 50 cts per lb whichever is the higher

EDB ext. 469/468/401



British-made boiler being hoisted into position at Hong Kong's new 27-storey Plaza Hotel. Bamboo scaffolding had to be removed for the operation. Short delivery time helped B. and E. Boilers Ltd., Bracknell, Berkshire to win the order for two European range boilers, each rated at 10,000 lb. per hour. The boilers will supply the laundry and hot water service for the 850-bedroomed hotel.

Singapore

CUSTOMS TARIFF CHANGES: The Singapore *Government Gazette* has published the Customs Duties (Amendment No. 4) Order 1973 which amends the Customs Duties Order 1971 by abolishing the full and preferential duties on the following products.

Code	Description
053 301	Jams, fruit jellies (seedless jams), marmalades and lemon curd
099 042	Tomato sauce
099 043	Sauces, other than soya bean sauce and tomato sauce
099 099-1	Seri kaya
533 200	Printing ink and ink for duplicating machines
533 311	Prepared pigments, prepared opacifiers and prepared colours
533 321	Varnishes other than cellulose varnishes
533 322	Prepared cellulose lacquers and cellulose varnishes
533 323	Prepared lacquers except cellulose
533 324	Distempers and water paints, other than cement based
533 325	Water paints, cement based
533 326	Pigments and colouring materials in oil or other media, not elsewhere specified or included, except artists' colours
533 327	Ships' bottom composition and anti-fouling paints
533 328	Bituminous paints
533 329	Paints and enamels not elsewhere specified
599 590	Prepared glues and products suitable for use as adhesives, not elsewhere specified
655 613-1	Twine and cord, of artificial or synthetic materials
655 619-1	Rope, of artificial or synthetic materials
673 510-3	Slotted angles of iron or steel except high carbon or alloy steel
678 200	Tubes and pipes of iron (except cast iron) or steel, seamless
678 301	Welded tubes and pipes of iron or steel of 10 cm or less in nominal internal diameter
694 111-2	Wire nails and staples of iron or steel
697 910-9	Iron or steel wool other than in bulk
723 230-1	Electrical conduit tubing and joints of base metal, whether or not lined with insulating material, of 2.5 cm external diameter or less
725 052	Electric kettles other than radio-frequency types
725 055-3	Parts, other than elements, for apparatus falling within code 725 052 not elsewhere specified or included

EDB ext. 401/468/469

Three Muir-Hill 163 hp four-wheel-drive agricultural tractors have been ordered by Dr. J. M. Rodriguez, a prominent Venezuelan businessman, who is pictured (left) at the company's works at Gloucester. The tractors, valued at £10,000 each, will be used for contract work. With Dr. Rodriguez are two Muir-Hill executives—Gordon Oliver (right), sales director, and Ted Hawke, sales development manager.

SINGAPORE

continued

INVESTMENT GUARANTEE SCHEME: The Singapore Investment Guarantee Scheme, originally due to terminate on June 30, 1973, has been extended by the Singapore Government for a further two years from that date, ie until June 30, 1975.

The agreement, which came into force in February 1971, guarantees British investments in Singapore against political risks. The Crown Agents for Overseas Governments and Administrations in London act as trustees for the Singapore funds backing the guarantees. **CRE ext. 5143**

Philippines

FULL DUTY ON UNITED STATES IMPORTS: From January 1, 1974 all articles imported into the Philippines from the United States will be subject to the full rate of import duty. The previous rate under the Laurel-Langley agreement was 90 per cent of the duty. **EDB ext. 468/469/401**

New Zealand

TARIFF AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD REPORT—VINEGAR AND SUBSTITUTES: Copies of the New Zealand Tariff and Development Board report on vinegar and substitutes for vinegar (tariff no. 22.10.000) are available from Commercial Relations and Exports Division.
Ref. CRE 1162/72 **CRE ext. 5321**

Canada

TARIFF CHANGES—WOVEN FABRICS: The Canadian Authorities have issued the following amendments to the customs tariff:

Tariff item	Description	British preferential	Most favoured nation	General
New items				
52240-1	Woven fabrics, which otherwise would be classified under tariff item 52204-1, for use in Canadian manufactures Expiry date February 28, 1975	Free	Free	35%
52245-1	Woven fabrics, wholly of cotton, composed of combed cotton yarns of count finer than fifty, bleached or dyed before weaving; the foregoing for use in the manufacture of men's and boys' shirts Expiry date February 28, 1975	10%	10%	35%
53240-1	Woven fabrics, composed wholly of wool and cotton blended yarns with not less than 15%, by weight, of wool, weighing not more than 4½ oz. to the square yard, and with a minimum of 70 warp threads and 70 weft threads to the square inch; the foregoing for use in the manufacture of men's and boys' shirts and, per pound but not more than, per pound Expiry date February 28, 1975	5% 60 cts.	5% 60 cts.	40% 40 cts.
56208-1	Woven fabrics, which otherwise would be classified under tariff item 56205-1, for use in the manufacture of clothing and, per pound Expiry date June 30, 1975	22½% 	22½% 13 cts.	45% 40 cts.

EDB ext. 455/456/457

United States

FOOD REGULATIONS: The United States Food and Drug Administration has published regulations on the manufacture and processing of thermally processed low-acid foods packaged in hermetically sealed containers. Commercial processors are required to register their plants and submit information as to the process used for each low-acid food in each container size. Registration and process information forms can be obtained from the Food and Drug Administration, Bureau of Foods, Industry Guidance Branch (BF-342), 200C Street, S.W., Washington D.C. 20204 (FR 9.8.73). **CRE ext. 5397**

Jamaica

NEW CUSTOMS TARIFF: A new Common External Customs Tariff based on the BTN system was adopted by the Jamaican Government on the coming into being of the Caribbean Common Market on August 1, 1973. When a copy of this tariff is received, a further notice will be published. **EDB ext. 7312/474/476**

Guyana

IMPORT LICENSING: The Guyana Government issued notices 75 and 77 of July 21 and 31, 1973 respectively advising that import licences are required on the following items:

061-09.1	Glucose and lactose
061-09.2	Other (sugars and syrups n.e.s.)
692-02	Hygienic medical and surgical articles of rubber (not including tubes)
699-29.5	Electrical cable clips
721	Electrical machinery, equipment and appliances capable of being operated at a frequency of 50 Hertz

EDB ext. 7312/474/476

INTERNATIONAL RECLAMATION AND DISPOSAL EXHIBITION
OLYMPIA
10-15 SEPTEMBER 1973
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GOVERNMENT SALES

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Ship for Sale

Offers are invited for the purchase of the undermentioned tug 'as lying' at HM Naval Base, Devonport.

'SAMSONIA' (ex 'FOUNDATION JOSEPHINE') — Steel, built 1942. GRT 1100. NRT 121. Length (Reg) 194 ft. 3.6 in. Breadth (Reg) 38 ft. 9 in. Depth (Reg) 15 ft. 10.2 in. Light Displacement 1,107 tons. Engine: Single screw, diesel, by British Auxiliaries Ltd. BHP 3,200.

Copies of form of purchase agreement, further particulars, plan and authority to inspect can be obtained from the Department of Trade and Industry, Room 42, Parliament Square House, 34/36 Parliament Street, London SW1A 2ND. Tel: 01-222 7060 ext. 26

Offers should be addressed to the Department of Trade and Industry, Room 43 at the above address, in envelopes clearly marked 'Offer to Purchase "SAMSONIA" ' and must be received not later than *noon* on September 20, 1973.

The above information is given for guidance only and any prospective purchaser must satisfy himself regarding actual details of the vessel and her present condition.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

September 4, 1973

Location: Department of the Environment, Supplies Division Stores, India Pavilion, Exhibition Grounds, Wembley, Middlesex (Tel: 01-903 2608)

Auctioneers: Messrs. Fuller, Horsey, Sons and Cassell, 52 Bow Lane, London EC4M 9ET (Tel: 01-248 7954)

Office and miscellaneous furniture, engineering, electrical, canteen, domestic and other equipment, etc.

Catalogue: direct from auctioneer, price 10p each.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

September 5/6, 1973 Miscellaneous Vehicles and Plant

Location: Ordnance Storage and Disposal Depot RAOC, Ruddington, Nottingham

Auctioneers: Walker Walton & Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham (Tel: 0602-54272)

Over 1,000 vehicles the majority of which are sold as single lots, including 300 Commercial vehicles comprising Heavy Duty Trucks, Tractors, and Breakdown vehicles by AEC, Leyland, Scammell and Thorneycroft. 80 Trailers (10 cwts-50 tons), Refuellers (800-2500 galls) by AEC, Leyland 'Hippo' and Bedford TK Plat and D/Side trucks. GMC Amphibious DUKWS. 85 Bedford RL 7 ton trucks. Mobile Cranes by Coles, Jones, Metro Cammel Neals and Taylor. Tractors, Loading Shovels and Dozers by Bray, Fowler, Michigan, Vickers and Weatherill. 2 Workshop Vans with equipment, Zwicky Hydraulic Roadsweepers, Agricultural Tractors, Factory Trucks, Fire Tenders, Fork lift trucks, Snow ploughs, 480 Saloons, Limousines, Estate cars, Minibuses and Light vans (including 155 Morris 'Mini' and 'Minor' 1000' Saloons and Travellers) 269 Land Rovers, Vanden Plas Princess Limousines and 4 litre Saloons. 110 Bedford 15 hp Vans and Utility vans. Motor cycles.

September 12, 1973 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: The Hilltop Motor Hotel, London Road, Carlisle

Auctioneers: Harrison & Hetherington Ltd., (Dept. L), Botchergate, Carlisle CA1 1SE (Tel: 26292/3/4)

The items on offer include clothing, boots and shoes, haversacks and various other textiles. Electrical equipment, hoisting jacks, paint and photographic paper. Also a Leyland 2500 gallon tanker and an AEC prime mover with a Tasker low loader trailer. About 50 other cars and ambulances including Morris 'Mini' saloons.

September 20, 1973 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Golden Lion Hotel, King Street, Stirling

Auctioneers: Dixon & Wallace Ltd. (Dept. L), Bank Buildings, Graham Square, Glasgow G31 1AW (Tel: 041-554 2447/8/9)

Footwear, greatcoats, canvas sheeting and tentage, tarpaulins, sheets and blankets, Artic clothing, sleeping bags, BD blouses and trousers, various items of plant and equipment, ferrous and nonferrous scrap, electric cable, batteries, telephone and wireless equipment, carpets, rugs, canteen equipment, oscilloscopes, telescopes, binoculars, watches, cameras, photographic materials and equipment, generators, rectifiers, compasses, paints and oils, metal lockers, two Leyland 2,500 gallon refuellers, two Bedford RL binned trucks, Scammell 10 ton recovery truck, BMC 5 ton GVW Box van, Bedford Hawson 30 cwt van, Lansing Bagnall pallet transporter, AEC/Neal 6 ton mobile crane, and an assortment of other equipments.

September 26, 1973 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: The Memorial Hall, High Street, Chatham, Kent

Auctioneers: Fuller Horsey Sons & Cassell (Dept. L), 52 Bow Lane, London EC4M 9ET (Tel: 01-248 7954)

The lots include clothing, boots and shoes, instruments, motor cycle spares, electrical—photographic and radio equipment, telescopes and binoculars, clocks and watches, furniture, rugs, canvas, machine & hand tools and tyres.

October 3, 1973 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: The Astoria, Roundhay Road, Leeds LS8 4A2

Auctioneers: Bartle & Sons (Dept. L), 52 Merrion Street, Leeds LS2 8JH (Tel: 0532-20898)

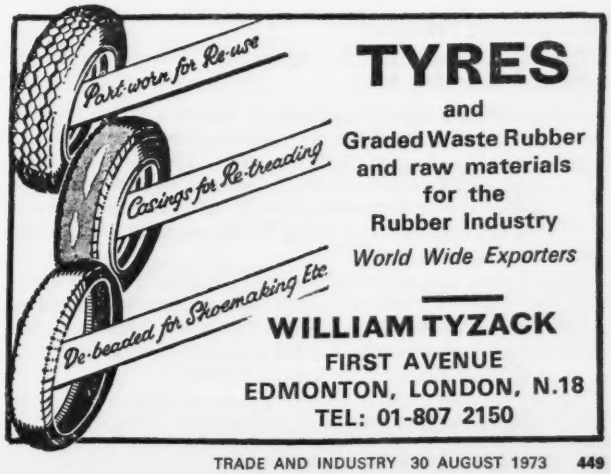
Lathes, grinding machine, power saws, compressors, generating sets, charging sets, pressure cleaners, industrial tractors, portable runway, roller conveyor, fork lift trucks, pallet transporters, cable, signal and wireless equipment, MT spares, tyres, tools, lifting and towing equipment, radio tower, batteries, typewriters, household and kitchen equipment, clothing, furniture and other miscellaneous stores.

Catalogues of the above sales obtainable from relevant auctioneers about two weeks prior to and up to date of sale, price 10p (postal order only).

Sale by Tender

Navy Rum measures etc. lying at Kirkliston, Plymouth and Gosport.

Tenders to be issued in September for return at the end of October. Applications for tenders should be made to The Ministry of Defence, Sales Supply 6aiii, Room 418, First Avenue House, Holborn, London WC1V 6HE.



EEC-Turkey Agreement: enlargement and financial Protocols

AN enlargement Protocol laying down the terms under which the Association Agreement between Turkey and the EEC becomes applicable to the new Member States was concluded in May. Before entry into force it has to be ratified by all nine Member States and Turkey. It has however been arranged that the trade provisions of the Protocol should be implemented by means of an Interim Agreement, expected to come into force on November 1.

A new Financial Protocol to the Agreement, increasing the amount of aid given to Turkey by the EEC through the European Investment Bank and enabling firms of the new as well as of the original Member States to tender for contracts financed by the EIB, will enter into force after ratification by the nine Member States plus Turkey.

This article sets out briefly for exporters to and importers from Turkey, as well as for firms interested in major developments in Turkey, the main features of these two Protocols. Advice is given at the end for those requiring more detailed information.

EEC-Turkey Association Agreement

The Association Agreement was signed in September 1963 and entered into force on December 1, 1964. It envisages full Customs Union between the EEC and Turkey leading to eventual Turkish membership of the EEC. Trade between the EEC (The Six) and Turkey has been governed since January 1, 1973 by the Additional Protocol to the Agreement.

Under this the EEC gives duty-free entry, free from quantitative restrictions, to imports from Turkey of industrial products, except certain textile and refined petroleum products on which concessions are given within the limits of tariff quotas. Duty reductions are also given on a number of agricultural products.

Turkey for her part is eliminating duties on imports from the EEC according to two timetables, one of 12 years, under which duties have so far been reduced by 10 per cent, and one of 22 years, under which duties have been reduced by 5 per cent. Quantitative restrictions are also being progressively eliminated over a 22-year period.

Enlargement Protocol

The enlargement Protocol contains the following principal elements as regards the UK:

(i) on entry into force of the Protocol, the UK will give duty-free entry to all industrial imports from Turkey except those under BN headings 55.05, 55.09 and ex 58.01 (Annex 2 of the Additional Protocol), the EEC's concessions on which will be phased in over the period to July 1, 1977 as far and as fast as can be done without treating Turkey more favourably than the UK treats the Six;

(ii) on entry into force the UK will eliminate all quantitative restrictions on imports, except those on certain textile items, listed in the Protocol, on which the UK will maintain quotas of 306 tonnes in 1973 and 368 tonnes in 1974 prior to complete liberalisation from January 1, 1975;

(iii) the UK will phase in the EEC's preferential rates on agricultural products over the period to January 1, 1978;

(iv) the tariff quotas opened by the EEC for imports under BN headings 55.05, 55.09 and 27.10 etc are increased to take account of enlargement;

(v) Turkey will eliminate the difference between the duties she charges on imports from the original Member States (the Six) and those she charges on imports from the new Member States by five instalments of 20 per cent, the first on the entry into force of the Protocol, and the other on January 1, in 1974, 1975, 1976 and 1977.

(vi) Turkey shall apply to the new Member States on entry into force of the Protocol the existing Consolidated Liberalisation List for imports from the EEC. When the coverage of Imports from the EEC of this list is increased in 1976 and in subsequent years as laid down in the Association Agreement the increased coverage shall be by reference to imports from the enlarged Community.

Origin rules

The normal arrangements for preference for goods imported from and exported to Turkey are based on free circulation and compensatory levies, similar to the arrangements applied within the Community. Imports from Turkey of certain agricultural products, however, have to be 'wholly produced' in Turkey to satisfy the origin requirements for claiming preference.

Documentation

The general conditions for preferential treatment and the special conditions for admission of Turkish agricultural goods at preferential rates of duty or levy are described in Customs Notice 812. This Notice, together with Movement Certificates A. T.R.I. and A. T.R.3 which will be needed to establish entitlement to preferential treatment on UK exports to Turkey, will be available, from a date to be announced in *Trade and Industry*, from any Custom House or Office of a Collector of Customs and Excise in the United Kingdom or from the Secretary, H.M. Customs and Excise, Room 357, King's Beam House, Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE. These Movement Certificates must be presented to Customs before the goods are exported.

There is no general provision for retrospective certification of these Movement Certificates. However, goods in free circulation which have been exported from a new Member State or from Turkey after June 30, 1973 and which, on the date the Interim Agreement enters into force, are either in transit or are warehoused in Turkey or in a Member State, may obtain preferential treatment subject to the presentation, within four months of that date, of Certificate A.T.R.1 endorsed retrospectively by the competent authorities of the exporting State together with documentary evidence of through transit. For this purpose, 'warehoused' so far as warehouses in the United Kingdom are concerned should be taken as 'in a warehouse under Customs control'.

The conditions and documentation for postal traffic between Turkey and EEC Member States are the same as those for intra Community postal traffic as described in Customs Notice 750, para 47, now available.

Financial protocol

The Association Agreement between the EEC and Turkey contains a Financial Protocol under which the Member States of the Community contribute to the development of the Turkish economy through the agency of the European Investment Bank (EIB). The European Investment Bank was established by the Treaty of Rome in 1957, primarily to promote the balanced development of the European Community. It has, however, certain functions outside the EEC including those arising from the EEC-Turkey Agreement.

The Financial Protocol signed in 1970 by the original Six Member States made available 195 million units of account. When the enlargement Protocol, signed on June 30, 1973, comes into force the new Member States will become parties to it and the funds available will be increased to 242 million units of account (about £116 million) of which the United Kingdom contribution will be 41 million units of account (about £20 million). In addition the EIB has authority to provide finance for development projects in Turkey of up to 25 million units of account (about £12 million) from its own resources.

The Financial Protocol stipulates that only projects conducive to Turkish development (both industrial and agricultural) or to the fulfilment of the aims of the Association Agreement, or projects within the framework of the Turkish Development Plans, qualify for EIB finance. Projects which would also help the Turkish balance of payments are particularly favoured.

The EIB finance for loans for these purposes will be provided on concessional terms, softer rates applying to infrastructure and long term projects and slightly harder rates for normal profit making projects. Although part of the total sum available is reserved for projects with normal expectations of profitability, a large part is allocated to projects which might not meet normal commercial criteria of profitability eg, infrastructure projects.

Tenders for goods and services required under loans for agreed projects are open to contractors in Member States. Contractors in the new Members of the Community, including the UK, will be eligible in relation to projects agreed following their adhesion to the Financial Protocol. In addition British consultants are eligible now to tender for work under a 2 million units of account loan already agreed for pre-investment studies in the public sector. Arrangements are being made to ensure that pre-qualification or tender notices in respect of the projects to be financed in part or in whole by the EIB are brought to the

Inquiries

Inquiries arising from this article should be addressed to:

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

1. Commercial Relations and Exports Division 4
   1 Victoria Street
   London SW1 0ET—Tel. 01-222 7877 ext. 5396
   (general inquiries)
2. Overseas Tariff and Regulation Section,
   Export Data Branch,
   Export House,
   50 Ludgate Hill,
   London EC4 7HU. Tel. 01-248 5757 exts. 420, 475, 7100
   (import duties, taxes etc on exports to Turkey)
   Exts. 408, 482, 7174 (import duties, taxes etc on imports from Turkey into EEC other than UK).
3. Tariff Division,
   Kingsgate House,
   66-74 Victoria Street,
   London SW1E 6SJ, Tel. 01-222 7877
   (Exts. 5544, 5488 (imports into the UK from Turkey)
   Ext 5713 (origin rules) ext. 3626 (UK tariff import quotas).

HM CUSTOMS AND EXCISE
Kings Beam House,
39-41 Mark Lane,
London EC3R 7HE Tel. 01-626 1515 ext. 2263
(Customs Documentation and procedure)

OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION
Middle East, Mediterranean & Caribbean Department
Eland House,
Stag Place,
London SW1E 5DH Tel. 01-834 2377
Exts. 137, 160 (Turkey and the EIB)

New EC legislation

The legislation listed below has been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*, as indicated against each item. The *Official Journal* is now published in English and copies may be obtained from HMSO. Information about the items listed, in so far as the requirements of the other Member States of the EEC are concerned, is available from Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 7174/482/408). Where relevant, inquirers are requested to specify the country and commodity of interest and, if possible, the Brussels Nomenclature tariff classification. Other information may be obtained from the reference points at the end of items.

RULES OF COMPETITION: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L217, August 6, 1973 contains the texts of the following Decisions on agreements submitted to it in accordance with Regulation No. 17 of February 6, 1962.

Decision 73/212/EEC relating to a procedure under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty concerning agreements between (i) Société Commerciale des Potasses et de l'Azote (SCPA), (ii) Kali und Salz (formerly VDK) and a number of other companies (references IV/791, ex 1373, 1374, 1498, 1499 and 1500).

Decision 73/232/EEC relating to proceedings under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty concerning an agreement between (i) SPRL Le Renova, (ii) SA Contigea, (iii) SNCR Joski et Fils, (iv) SA Etablissements Guillaume Prist, (v) SAB Chaffoteaux et Maury, regulating the sale in Belgium of instantaneous gas water heaters and bath heaters (Reference IV/25.9.63).

Further information: Department of Trade and Industry, Fair Trading 2B, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel. 01-222 7877 ext. 5092).

EEC/YUGOSLAVIA AGREEMENT: *The Official Journal of the European Communities* L 224, August 13, 1973 contains the text of the following.

Regulation (EEC) 2170/73 on the conclusion of the Trade Agreement between the European Economic Community and Yugoslavia; Trade Agreement between the European Economic Community and Yugoslavia.

Note concerning the date of entry into force of the Trade Agreement between the European Economic Community and Yugoslavia.

Regulation (EEC) 2171/73 opening, allocating and providing for the administration of a Community tariff quota for certain textile products originating in Yugoslavia.

Regulation (EEC) 2172/73 opening tariff preferences for certain textile products originating in Yugoslavia.

This is a new five-year non-preferential trade agreement which will come into force on September 1, 1973.

Further information: Department of Trade and Industry, Export Services Branch, Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4 7HU, tel: 01-248 5757, ext. 420 or 475 (import duties and taxes on exports to Yugoslavia) ext. 7174/408/482 (duties and taxes on imports from Yugoslavia into the EEC other than the UK).

Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET tel: 01-222 7877, ext. 3713 (imports into the UK from Yugoslavia); ext. 2713 (rules of origin); ext. 5338/5339 (general).

HM Customs and Excise, King's Beam House, 39-41 Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE (tel: 01-626 1515).

CORRIGENDUM. Commercial Policy: Export Quotas. Corrigendum to Regulation (EEC) 1627/73 fixing the Community quantitative export quota for certain types of copper ash and residues and for certain types of copper, aluminium and lead waste and scrap. (*Official Journal*, L 227, August 15, 1973).

ECGD addresses

The Export Credits Guarantee Department's head office is at Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London EC2P 2EL (Tel. 01-606 6699). ECGD has 20 local offices in various parts of the United Kingdom; these are listed from time to time in *Trade and Industry*.

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

	Gross domestic product (average estimate)	Consumers' expenditure	Fixed capital expenditure			Changes in stocks				Balance of payments		
			Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Distributive and service industries	Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Wholesalers	of which: Retailers	Current balance	Visible balance	Invisible balance
	at 1963 prices		at 1963 prices			at 1963 prices				at current prices		
Base of index	1971	1963	1963	1963	1963							
£m in base year		20,130	4,994	1,083	1,012	series in £ million				series in £ million		
1968	95	113	139	132	145	161	23	75	41	−271	−648	377
1969	97	113	138	140	150	342	232	26	27	444	−143	587
1970	99	116	142	150	168	266	214	42	13	681	12	669
1971	100	119	141	140	165	48	−153	−4	36	1,051	317	734
1972	102	127	144	125 p	178 p	−415	−414	+5	−28	37	−692	729
1970 4th qtr		118	144	157	174	82	72	23	15	228	60	168
1971 1st qtr	98	116	140	144	156	95	41	−1	−44	130	−62	192
2nd qtr	100	119	141	140	168	−61	−114	11	38	301	118	183
3rd qtr	101	120	141	140	168	−28	−59	−9	6	360	181	179
4th qtr	101	122	142	134	167	42	−21	−6	36	260	80	180
1972 1st qtr	99	123	145	137	167	−146	−110	−6	−29	61	−122	183
2nd qtr	102	126	144	122	185	−102	−142	−5	31	116	−53	169
3rd qtr	103	128	141	122	175	−107	−114	4	−24	−104	−284	180
4th qtr	105	131	145	122	183 p	−60	−49	13	−6	−36	−233	197
1973 1st qtr	109	134	151	128	194 p	247	134	12	62	−189 p	−363 p	174 p
% change latest 2 quarters: on prev. 2 quarters	+4.5	+4.3	+3.9	+2.5	+2.2							
on a year earlier	+6.7	+7.8	+3.1	−7.7	+6.4							

	Index of Industrial production		Personal expenditure		Prices and costs					Labour			Trade§	
	Total all industries	Total manufacturing industries	Retail sales	Cars: new registrations	Index of retail prices		Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry		Basic hourly wage rates of manual workers (all industries and services)‡	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students		Unfilled vacancies for adults	Exports	Imports
			at 1966 prices	monthly averages	Index‡	% increase on a year earlier	basic materials and fuel used‡	manufactured products: home sales‡		mid-month count	% of total employees	mid-month count	at current prices	
Base of index	1963	1963	1966		Jan 16, 1962		1970	1970	July 31, 1972				1963	1963
£m in base year			11,549	thousands						thousands		thousands	4,282	4,362
1969	123.5	125.6	102.4	82.3	131.8	5.4	95.0	93.4	71.1	531	2.3	200	165	165
1970	124.9	127.2	103.6	91.4	140.2	6.4	100.0	100.0	78.2	568	2.5	186	184	181
1971	125.8	126.7	103.8	108.5	153.4	9.4	104.6	109.0	88.5	737	3.2	129	205	194
1972	129.9	130.8	110.0	138.6	164.3	7.1	109.2	114.8	100.9	816	3.6	145	213	225
1971 2nd qtr	125.8	127.0	103.2	95	153.2	9.8	104.9	108.7	87.1	709	3.1	128	212	197
3rd qtr	126.5	127.1	104.4	116	155.3	10.1	105.6	110.3	89.4	772	3.4	119	214	193
4th qtr	125.8	126.4	105.9	132	157.3	9.2	104.8	110.8	92.1	832	3.7	118	210	199
1972 1st qtr	123.0	125.0	106 3	121	159.7	8.0	105.6	112.1	95.7	870	3.8	124	204	211
2nd qtr	129.9	129.3	108.5	143	162.7	6.2	106.1	113.5	97.7	835	3.7	135	216	216
3rd qtr	131.3	131.8	111.8	141	165.4	6.5	109.4	115.6	102.2	809	3.6	146	192	215
4th qtr	135.4	137.1	113.7	149	169.4	7.7	115.6	118 0	107.8	754	3.3	176	242	259
1973 1st qtr	138.4	140.4	117.1	145	172.4	8.0	126.0	119.5	108.8	665	2.9	229	246	275
2nd qtr	140.9	142.1		131	177.9	9.3	133.0 p	120.1 p	112.6	602	2.6	292	265	297
1972 Sep	132.7	132.8	111.0	139	166.4	7.0	110.7	116.4	106.8	812	3.6	150	230	264
Oct	134.5	135.6	112.4	149	168.7	7.9	112.9	117.3	107.6	779	3.4	163	251	260
Nov	135.5	137.2	113.0	157	169.3	7.6	115.3	118.3	108.2	756	3.3	177	239	261
Dec	136.1	138.3	115.2	142	170.2	7.7	118.7	118.5	108.4	727	3 2	188	235	255
1973 Jan	136.7	137.7	114.2	154	171.3	7.7	122.7	119.0	108.4	703	3.1	201	243	261
Feb	138.4	140.5	117.1	146	172.4	7.9	126.0	119.6	108.9	660	2.9	238	252	268
Mar	140.0	143.0	119.4	136	173.4	8.2	129.4	120.0	109.5	630	2.8	254	243	295
Apr	140.6	142.0	111.1	125	176.7	9 2	129.6	118.8•	112.3	617	2.7	275	267	275
May	141.3	141 9	110.7	133	178.0	9.5	132.4	120.1	113.2	599	2.6	296	255	309
June	140.7	142.5	114.8	134 p	178 9	9.3	137.1	121.4	115.6	590	2.6	307	273	306
July					179.7	9.4	142.9	122.7	115.8 p	578 p	2.5 p	325 p	275 p	314 p
% change latest 3 months: on prev. 3 months	+1.8	+1.2	−4.0	−10 0	+2.7		+7.1	+1.6	+4.2	−7.3		+21.9	+5.5	+10.6
on a year earlier	+8.5	+9.9	+3.5	−8.7	+9.4		+29.0	+6.5	+15.6	−27.7		+123.6	+24.6	+47.5

(‡) Not seasonally adjusted (§) On a balance of payments basis. • After April, affected by changes due to VAT

Private pension funds in 1972

THIS article discusses recent trends in the transactions and the assets of the self-administered private pension funds of industrial and commercial companies and non-profit making bodies which do not operate their pension schemes through insurance companies. It summarises investment by private pension funds during 1972 and the assets held at the end of that year, and gives comparable estimates for earlier years.

Quarterly figures are published in Business Monitor, M5, 'Insurance companies' and private pension funds' investment' obtainable from HMSO, price 37½p per annum.

Transactions in assets in 1972

Total net investment by private self-administered pension funds was £409 million during 1972, an increase of 11 per cent on investment in 1971, compared with increases of 5½ per cent and 15 per cent between 1970 and 1971 and 1969 and 1970 respectively. Figures of the total net investment by private self-administered pension funds are shown in Table 1.

The most marked feature of the year's investment was the increase in net investment in ordinary shares which reached a new peak of £276 million, an increase of 63 per cent on 1971. This represented 67½ per cent of total net investment by private pension funds in 1972, compared with investment of £170 million (46 per cent of the total) in 1971, and £165 million (47 per cent) in 1970. On the other hand there was net disinvestment in debentures, the first time in the last decade that this has happened. Sales of debentures exceeded purchases by £1 million during 1972, compared with net investment of about £50 million in each of the two previous years.

There was also net disinvestment, of £31 million, in British Government securities in 1972 following the exceptional high level of investment of £175 million in 1971. Only investment in medium-dated British Government securities showed an increase, holdings of all other classes of securities being reduced. There was some increase in long and undated local authority securities but this was outweighed by the disinvestment in the short and medium-dated securities; in total sales of local authority securities exceeded purchases, for the fourth year running, by about £5 million in 1972 compared with £22 million in 1971. The total reduction in public sector securities was equivalent to 9 per cent of net investment in 1972, compared with an increase accounting for 42 per cent of net investment in 1971.

Net investment in land, real property and ground rents rose in 1972 to £68 million, an increase of 53 per cent on 1971, although still 8 per cent less than the peak year of 1969. Investment in property unit trust units also showed an increase, of 10 per cent compared with 1971. Holdings of cash and short-term assets which were run down in 1971, largely to finance the increase in British Government securities, showed a substantial increase in 1972 of £74 million, offsetting the reduction of £75 million in the previous year. This was mainly in cash in hand and with UK banks, which rose by £88 million after a fall of £5 million in 1971. In total cash and short-term assets represented 18 per cent of net investment in 1972 compared with a net disinvestment equivalent to 20 per cent of net investment in 1971.

SYMBOLS USED IN ALL STATISTICAL TABLES

.. not available	r revised
— nil or less than half the final digit shown	* five week period
p provisional	ø fifty-three week period

Holdings of assets

The value of holdings of the various types of assets held by private pension funds (excluding co-operative societies) is estimated to have increased by 15 per cent from £6,175 million at the end of 1971 to £7,109 million at the end of 1972. An analysis of the holdings of assets is given in Table 2. The high level of investment in ordinary shares in 1972 is reflected in the figure for end-year holdings, which at £4,381 million was 21 per cent higher than the figure for end-1971, and accounted for 61½ per cent of total assets compared with 58½ per cent at the end of the previous year. This increase was partly offset by a small fall of just over one per cent in the share of assets held in debentures. The disinvestment in public sector securities in 1972 caused the holdings of these securities at the end of 1972 to fall by 10½ per cent, from £897 million at the end of 1971 to £803 million at end-1972. Most of this drop was accounted for by British Government securities, holdings of which fell by 11½ per cent during 1972, and at £696 million at the end of 1972 accounted for some 10 per cent of total assets compared with 13 per cent a year earlier. Holdings of United Kingdom local authority securities continued to decline and at the end of 1972 accounted for only 1½ per cent of total assets. The holdings of property unit trust units rose by 45 per cent between the beginning and end of the year, with a corresponding increase in their share of assets from 2 per cent to 2½ per cent. Holdings of land, real property and ground rents increased in line with, and thus maintained their share of, total assets. Net holdings of cash and other short-term assets nearly doubled during 1972 to reach £226 million by the end of the year, accounting for 3 per cent of total assets compared with 2 per cent at the end of 1971.

Notes and definitions

The statistics relate to the self-administered pension and superannuation funds of the private sector, including those of companies and non-profit making bodies. Respondents are asked to make returns covering financial assets of funds whose investment policy is managed from within the United Kingdom, including the funds of any subsidiary companies. Some undertakings operate two or more pension funds; such funds have been treated as single funds in the statistics.

Funds which operate primarily through insurance companies and funds of local authorities, public corporations or central government are not included. All funds with assets of £1 million or more have contributed to the inquiries, although not all of them have been able to give fully detailed statistics. About 1 in 4 of funds with assets of £0.1 million but less than £1 million contribute to the statistics, while funds with assets below £0.1 million are not approached. Estimates have been made of quarterly transactions of, and assets held by, funds not included in the sample or which did not respond.

All the funds were asked if possible to give their marketable securities at December 31 at current market values. Funds representing just under 8 per cent of the total assets reported in the inquiry gave figures on a basis other than market value. Funds representing 23 per cent of total assets reported gave figures of assets for a date other than the calendar year (usually the end of March).

Short-term assets are those maturing within one year of originating date including loans payable at lender's option within one year of the date of issue. They include Treasury bills and local authority bills for temporary money. Balances due to stockholders on securities sold for future settlement have been deducted from short-term assets.

Totals in the tables are not always equal to the sum of their components because of rounding.

(continued on next page)

A library for exporters

Foreign trade statistics and other economic statistics from almost every country in the world are available for reference in the Department of Trade and Industry Statistics and Market Intelligence Library at Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU. A modern well-equipped library of over 85,000 volumes, it has a reading room for visitors, and provides a document-copying service. There are trade directories covering 150 countries, and an expanding collection of trade catalogues of overseas manufacturers. The library opens from 9 to 5.30, Mondays to Fridays (Tel. 01-248 5757, ext. 368 or Telex No. 886143).

PRIVATE PENSION FUNDS IN 1972
continued

TABLE 1. TOTAL NET INVESTMENT BY PRIVATE PENSION FUNDS, 1969 TO 1972 (1)

	Net investment				Percentage of total net investment				Assets acquired	Assets realised
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1969	1970	1971	1972	1972	1972
	£ million				per cent				£ million	
British government and government guaranteed securities:										
Period to maturity:										
Up to 5 years	−26.4	− 7.2	7.3	− 1.4	*− 8.7*	*− 2.1*	*2.0*	*− 0.4*	131.2	132.6
Over 5 and up to 10 years	−11.0	−16.1	− 7.6	4.4	*− 3.6*	*− 4.6*	*− 2.1*	*1.1*	72.8	68.4
Over 10 and up to 15 years	5.1	46.5	−17.1	− 3.7	*1.7*	*13.3*	*− 4.6*	*− 0.9*	74.0	77.7
Over 15 years	46.1	−44.4	181.0	−19.7	*15.2*	*−12.7*	*49.2*	*− 4.8*	436.7	456.3
Undated	− 3.1	1.2	11.8	−10.5	*− 1.0*	*0.3*	*3.2*	*− 2.6*	34.0	44.5
Total	10.8	−20.0	175.4	−30.9	*3.6*	*− 5.7*	*47.7*	*− 7.5*	748.6	779.5
United Kingdom local authority securities:										
Quoted:										
Period to maturity:										
Up to 10 years	− 0.5	− 8.3	−17.3	− 6.3	*− 0.2*	*− 2.4*	*− 4.7*	*− 1.5*	15.6	22.0
Over 10 and up to 15 years	1.9	—	− 2.7	− 0.4	*0.6*	—	*− 0.7*	*− 0.1*	2.5	2.9
Over 15 years and undated	− 0.4	− 1.2	0.4	3.8	*− 0.1*	*− 0.3*	*0.1*	*0.9*	12.7	8.9
Unquoted	− 2.2	0.1	− 2.5	− 1.6	*− 0.7*	—	*− 0.7*	*− 0.4*	1.7	3.3
Total	− 1.2	− 9.5	−22.1	− 4.5	*− 0.4*	*− 2.7*	*− 6.0*	*− 1.1*	32.5	37.1
Total of public sector securities	9.6	−29.5	153.2	−35.4	*3.2*	*− 8.5*	*41.6*	*− 8.6*	781.1	816.5
Company securities:										
Ordinary shares	92.5	164.6	169.8	276.3	*30.5*	*47.2*	*46.1*	*67.5*	975.9	699.5
Preference shares	3.2	3.8	0.2	3.3	*1.1*	*1.1*	*0.1*	*0.8*	15.0	11.7
Debentures etc.	90.0	50.4	48.7	− 1.1	*29.7*	*14.5*	*13.2*	*− 0.3*	181.8	182.9
Total	185.6	218.9	218.7	278.5	*61.3*	*62.8*	*59.4*	*68.1*	1,172.6	894.1
Other investments:										
Mortgages and loans	2.9	2.2	0.4	− 5.1	*1.0*	*0.6*	*0.1*	*− 1.2*	10.0	15.1
Overseas government, etc., securities	− 0.6	− 2.7	− 3.6	− 3.3	*− 0.2*	*− 0.8*	*− 1.0*	*− 0.8*	7.9	11.2
Property unit trust units	23.0	17.8	27.6	30.4	*7.6*	*5.1*	*7.5*	*7.4*	31.6	1.2
Land, real property and ground rents	74.2	51.9	44.7	68.4	*24.5*	*14.9*	*12.1*	*16.7*	85.5	17.1
Other	1.7	0.9	2.1	1.7	*0.6*	*0.3*	*0.6*	*0.4*	2.1	0.5
Total	101.2	70.1	71.2	92.1	*33.4*	*20.1*	*19.3*	*22.5*	137.2	45.1
Total of investments	296.5	259.5	443.1	335.2	*97.9*	*74.4*	*120.4*	*81.9*	2,091.0	1,755.7
Short-term assets and liabilities:										
Cash in hand and with UK banks	1.4	21.4	− 4.8	87.6	*0.5*	*6.1*	*− 1.3*	*21.4*		
UK local authority bills and temporary money	13.0	23.1	−17.4	19.9	*4.3*	*6.6*	*− 4.7*	*4.9*		
Other short-term assets	− 1.6	35.3	−27.2	40.6	*− 0.5*	*10.1*	*− 7.4*	*9.9*		
Short-term liabilities (2)	− 6.3	+ 9.5	−25.7	−74.2	*− 2.1*	*2.7*	*− 7.0*	*−18.1*		
Total	6.5	89.2	−75.1	74.0	*2.1*	*25.6*	*−20.4*	*18.1*		
Total net investment	303.0	348.7	368.0	409.2	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*		

(1) Including estimates for private self-administered pension funds not contributing to the inquiries. The figures exclude funds of co-operative societies which are estimated to be increasing by £9 million annually.
(2) An increase is indicated by a minus sign, a decrease by a plus sign.
— = Nil or less than £0.05 million.

TABLE 2. ASSETS HELD BY PRIVATE PENSION FUNDS, 1969 TO 1972(1)

	Assets				Percentage of total assets			
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1969	1970	1971	1972
	£ million				per cent			
British government and government guaranteed securities	561.4	552.2	785.1	695.8	*12.6*	*11.7*	*12.7*	*9.8*
United Kingdom local authority securities	150.2	138.9	112.1	106.8	*3.4*	*3.0*	*1.8*	*1.5*
Total	711.6	691.1	897.2	802.6	*15.9*	*14.7*	*14.5*	*11.3*
Company securities:								
Ordinary shares	2,443.0	2,481.1	3,616.1	4,380.6	*54.7*	*52.9*	*58.6*	*61.6*
Preference shares	33.5	28.9	21.9	23.4	*0.7*	*0.6*	*0.4*	*0.3*
Debentures, etc.	688.9	725.7	840.7	868.7	*15.4*	*15.5*	*13.6*	*12.2*
Total	3,165.4	3,235.7	4,478.7	5,272.8	*70.8*	*69.0*	*72.5*	*74.2*
Other assets:								
Mortgages and loans	47.4	46.5	40.1	44.3	*1.1*	*1.0*	*0.6*	*0.6*
Overseas government, etc., securities	38.1	27.0	25.0	21.7	*0.9*	*0.6*	*0.4*	*0.3*
Property unit trust units	74.7	106.6	124.9	181.2	*1.7*	*2.3*	*2.0*	*2.5*
Land, real property and ground rents	321.8	381.6	477.2	549.1	*7.2*	*8.1*	*7.7*	*7.7*
Other	10.7	10.4	15.5	11.6	*0.2*	*0.2*	*0.3*	*0.2*
Total	492.7	572.1	682.7	807.9	*11.0*	*12.2*	*11.1*	*11.4*
Cash and other short-term assets, net	98.3	187.6	116.1	225.6	*2.2*	*4.0*	*1.9*	*3.2*
Total assets	4,468.1	4,686.6	6,174.8	7,109.0	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*

(1) Funds were asked to give their holdings of assets at current market values (see 'Notes and definitions'). The figures include estimates for private self-administered pension funds not contributing to the annual inquiries, but exclude funds of co-operative societies.

Insurance companies in 1972

THIS article summarises the information on investment and assets held by insurance companies which is provided to the Department of Trade and Industry by the British Insurance Association. The previous annual article was published in *Trade and Industry*, August 10, 1972.

Quarterly figures are published in the Business Monitor Miscellaneous Series (M5) under the title 'Insurance Companies' and Private Pension Funds' Investment' obtainable from HM Stationery Office, price 37½p per annum.

Investment in 1972

Insurance companies' total net investment (including changes in agents' balances, etc.) was £1,618 million in 1972 (see Table 1). This represented a rise of over 31 per cent on investment in 1971. Total net investment of long-term funds, at £1,251 million, was £286 million (30 per cent) more than in 1971, while investment by general funds rose by £102 million (38 per cent) to about £368 million.

The main change in the investment behaviour in 1972 of both long-term and general funds was a marked increase in the proportion of funds being channelled into ordinary shares, 42 per cent against 30 per cent in 1971. This was offset primarily by lower investment in British Government securities, 18 per cent compared with 41 per cent of net investment in 1971: investment in this group of securities, while well below the peak in 1971, still accounted for a higher proportion of net investment than in any other year since 1967.

Investment by long-term funds has in recent years been accounting for a smaller proportion of the total net investment of insurance companies: 77 per cent in 1972 compared with 78 per cent in 1971 and 84 per cent in 1970. This may reflect the increased profitability of general funds.

Table 2, which gives the pattern of investment by long-term funds, shows that the net investment in company ordinary shares increased to 43 per cent of the total in 1972 from 31 per cent in 1971, while that in British Government securities fell from 43 per cent to 20 per cent in 1972. The net investment in ordinary shares amounted to £535 million, an increase of 81 per cent over the level in 1971, while that in British Government securities fell by 39 per cent from its exceptional level in 1971 to £255 million. Within this latter group the majority of the transactions, as in previous years, were in long-dated securities; during 1972 realisations of £1,358 million, 66 per cent of realisations of British Government securities, were more than out-weighed by acquisitions of £1,641 million, some 71 per cent of acquisitions of British Government securities. There was also some net investment in short-dated securities, but net disinvestment in medium-dated and undated securities. The disinvestment in local authority securities continued in 1972, but at a slightly slower rate than in recent years.

Investment in land, property and ground rents, which reached a peak in 1970, fell back quite sharply by 34 per cent in 1972 to £125 million, and accounted for only 10 per cent of total investment, compared with 20 per cent in 1971. Investment in mortgages and loans also continued to decline, but investment in unit trusts trebled to £30 million. Holdings of cash and short-term assets were again built up during 1972 after the run-down in 1971, and agents' balances increased by more than in previous years.

The pattern of investment of general funds is shown in Table 3.

(continued on next page)

TABLE 1. TOTAL NET INVESTMENT OF INSURANCE COMPANIES, 1969-72

£ million

	Combined funds						General funds						Long-term funds					
	Net investment				Assets acquired	Assets realised	Net investment				Assets acquired	Assets realised	Net investment				Assets acquired	Assets realised
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1972	1972	1969	1970	1971	1972	1972	1972	1969	1970	1971	1972	1972	1972
British government and government-guaranteed securities:																		
Period to maturity:																		
Up to 5 years	−37.7	−37.8	− 2.4	28.8	279.3	250.4	− 0.1	−21.9	6.6	− 3.4	101.3	104.7	−37.7	−15.9	− 9.0	32.2	177.9	145.7
Over 5 years and up to 10 years	−26.4	10.0	−39.1	−15.7	238.3	254.0	− 5.2	− 1.7	7.7	10.9	25.1	14.2	−21.2	11.7	−46.9	−26.6	213.2	239.8
Over 10 years and up to 15 years	20.2	49.6	25.3	− 7.8	181.2	189.0	− 1.1	22.3	10.2	− 1.8	31.6	33.4	21.3	27.2	15.1	− 5.9	149.7	155.6
Over 15 years	146.4	39.1	492.9	311.1	1,737.7	1,426.6	− 5.9	− 6.8	63.2	28.7	97.1	68.4	152.3	45.8	429.7	282.4	1,640.6	1,358.2
Undated	4.3	14.4	27.5	−28.0	143.3	171.3	− 0.6	− 1.0	− 0.2	− 1.2	2.8	4.1	4.9	15.4	27.7	−26.8	140.4	167.3
Total	106.8	75.2	504.2	288.4	2,579.8	2,291.4	−12.9	− 9.0	87.6	33.2	258.0	224.8	119.7	84.2	416.6	255.2	2,321.8	2,066.6
United Kingdom local authorities, etc., securities	−20.5	−12.9	−12.9	−12.3	28.1	40.4	− 0.8	0.5	−	− 3.2	7.4	10.6	−19.6	−13.4	−12.9	− 9.1	20.7	29.8
Company securities:																		
Ordinary shares	148.1	261.5	365.3	679.9	1,317.3	637.5	16.9	29.1	70.0	144.7	266.6	121.9	131.2	232.4	295.3	535.1	1,050.7	515.6
Unit trust units (1)	..	9.0	10.7	30.0	30.6	0.6	..	−	0.4	−	−	−	..	9.0	10.3	30.0	30.6	0.6
Preference shares	− 3.9	− 2.0	− 4.5	2.8	38.6	35.8	11.1	16.5	1.8	13.6	21.8	8.2	−15.0	−18.5	−6.3	−10.8	16.9	27.6
Debentures, etc.	122.3	94.0	115.6	166.0	420.5	254.5	4.6	5.0	11.7	16.6	52.8	36.2	117.6	89.1	103.9	149.4	367.7	218.3
Total	266.5	362.6	487.1	878.7	1,807.1	928.4	32.7	50.5	83.9	174.9	341.2	166.3	233.8	312.0	403.1	703.8	1,465.9	762.1
Other investments:																		
Mortgages and loans:																		
Home:																		
House purchase loans	82.5	36.0	14.9	3.1	168.6	165.5	2.6	2.2	3.6	23.9	30.4	6.5	79.9	33.8	11.3	−20.8	138.2	159.0
Other mortgages and loans	114.7	98.1	41.9	50.8	181.9	131.1	6.7	20.4	11.7	5.3	10.8	5.5	108.0	77.7	30.3	45.5	171.1	125.5
Overseas	3.5	2.8	1.6	10.0	15.6	5.6	−	0.3	−0.1	0.3	1.5	1.3	3.5	2.4	1.7	9.7	14.0	4.3
Overseas government, etc., securities	−12.6	0.5	1.9	0.7	25.2	24.5	−1.2	−0.1	2.2	3.1	8.2	11.4	−11.4	0.6	−0.3	3.8	17.0	13.1
Land, property and ground rent	186.0	197.5	198.1	131.1	235.9	104.8	3.0	−5.1	9.1	6.3	16.8	10.5	183.0	202.6	189.0	124.8	219.1	94.2
Other	1.6	−0.1	−0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	−	−	−	−	−	1.5	−0.1	−0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
Total	375.7	334.8	258.3	195.9	627.5	431.6	11.1	17.7	26.5	32.7	67.9	35.2	364.6	317.1	231.8	163.2	559.6	396.4
Total of investments	728.6	759.6	1,236.6	1,350.8	5,042.5	3,691.7	30.1	59.7	197.9	237.6	674.5	436.8	698.5	699.9	1,038.7	1,113.1	4,368.0	3,254.8
Cash and short-term assets	47.1	130.5	−61.4	178.5			12.6	39.7	30.2	82.4			34.6	90.8	−91.6	96.1		
Agents' balances, etc.	40.3	81.9	54.9	88.9			22.4	56.1	37.6	47.5			17.9	25.8	17.3	41.4		
Total net investment	816.0	972.1	1,230.0	1,618.2			65.0	155.5	265.7	367.5			751.0	816.5	964.3	1,250.7		

(1) Prior to 1970 investment in Unit trust units was not separately reported and is likely to have been included under 'Ordinary shares' or 'Other assets'.
— = Nil or less than £0.05 million.

INSURANCE COMPANIES
continued

The proportion of investment in ordinary shares rose from 26 per cent in 1971 to 39 per cent with the net amount spent more than doubling to reach £145 million in 1972. The net purchases of public sector securities fell from £88 million in 1971 to £30 million in 1972, representing a decline from 33 per cent to 8 per cent of net investment. There was a marked increase in holdings of cash and short-term assets of £82 million, accounting for 22 per cent of the total net investment in 1972.

Holdings of assets

Table 4 shows that the reported value of long-term funds' holdings of assets stood at £16,574 million at the end of 1972, an increase of 10 per cent over the level at the end of 1971. The most marked increase in holdings was the rise in the book value of company securities, from £6,256 million at the end of 1971 to £7,218 million at the end of 1972. Thus company securities accounted for 43 per cent of total assets compared with 41 per cent in 1970 and 1971. This rise was virtually all in ordinary shares, reflecting the heavy investment in equities in 1972. Holdings of public sector securities (at nominal values) rose by £238 million during 1972, although accounting for a lower proportion of total assets—25 per cent at end-1972 compared with 26 per cent at end-1971. Holdings of mortgages and loans were virtually unchanged at £2,432 million, and there has been a decline in the proportion of total assets from 17 per cent in 1970, to 16 per cent in 1971 and 15 per cent in 1972. Land, property and ground rents rose by £188 million (nearly 10 per cent) to £2,120 million at the end of 1972, 13 per cent of total assets, the same proportion as in the previous year.

The book value of the total assets of general funds rose by £439 million to £2,528 million, an increase of 21 per cent. As in the case of long-term funds the nominal value of holdings of public sector securities increased, but accounted for a smaller proportion of the total, 13 per cent in 1972 compared with 16 per cent in 1971. The main increase in holdings was again in ordinary shares; the book value at the end of 1972 was £775 million, an increase of £185 million (31 per cent) over 1971, accounting for 31 per cent of the total (28 per cent in 1971).

Notes and definitions

These statistics cover:

a United Kingdom companies which are members of the British Insurance Association, that is, those whose parent company is registered and whose head office is in the United Kingdom.
b Commonwealth life companies which are members of the British Insurance Association, in respect of their United Kingdom business.
c Collecting Friendly Societies.

The returns include assets held in respect of money remitted by overseas branches and subsidiaries, but they exclude direct investment by a United Kingdom company in its overseas branches or subsidiaries, as well as financial assets held by or on behalf of those branches, even if held in the United Kingdom.

Thus the figures of holdings of assets differ from other published insurance statistics. The British Insurance Association itself publishes each year total investments of its British members. These figures differ in two important respects from those of holdings of assets published in the present article. First, the annual statistics published by the British Insurance Association includes assets of overseas

TABLE 2. PATTERN OF INVESTMENT OF LONG-TERM INSURANCE FUNDS (1)

	Percentage of Totals							
	Holdings of Assets				Net Investment in Assets			
	End 1969	End 1970	End 1971	End 1972	1969	1970	1971	1972
British government and government guaranteed securities	23	22	24	23	16	10	43	20
United Kingdom local authorities, etc., securities	3	3	2	2	−3	−2	−1	−1
Company securities:								
Ordinary shares	22	23	24	26	17	28	31	43
Unit trust units (2)	..	—	—	1	..	1	1	2
Preference shares	2	1	1	1	−2	−2	−1	−1
Debentures, etc.	17	17	16	15	16	11	11	12
Mortgages and loans	17	17	16	15	26	14	4	3
Land, property and ground rents	11	12	13	13	24	25	20	10
Other investments (including overseas government, etc., securities)	1	1	1	1	−1	—	—	—
Cash and other short-term assets	1	2	1	2	5	11	−10	8
Agents' balances, etc.	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
£ million	12,741	13,781	15,011	16,574	751	817	964	1,251

(1) Holdings of British government and government guaranteed securities and United Kingdom local authorities, etc., securities are at nominal values: other assets are at book values
Net investment in assets is at cash transaction values.
(2) Prior to 1970 investment in Unit trust units was not separately reported and is likely to have been included under 'Ordinary shares' or 'Other assets'.

TABLE 3. PATTERN OF INVESTMENT OF GENERAL INSURANCE FUNDS (1)

	Percentage of Totals							
	Holdings of Assets				Net Investment in Assets			
	End 1969	End 1970	End 1971	End 1972	1969	1970	1971	1972
British government and government guaranteed securities	14	12	14	12	−20	−6	33	9
United Kingdom local authorities, etc., securities	3	2	2	1	−1	—	—	−1
Company securities:								
Ordinary shares	27	27	28	31	26	19	26	39
Unit trust units (2)	..	—	—	—	..	—	—	—
Preference shares	7	7	5	5	17	11	1	4
Debentures, etc.	5	5	4	5	7	3	5	5
Mortgages and loans	4	5	5	5	14	15	6	8
Land, property and ground rents	6	6	9	9	5	−3	3	2
Other investments (including overseas government, etc., securities)	2	2	2	2	−2	—	1	−1
Cash and other short-term assets	9	10	10	11	19	26	11	22
Agents' balances, etc.	23	24	21	19	34	36	14	13
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
£ million	1,460	1,671	2,089	2,528	65	156	266	368

(1) Holdings of British government and government guaranteed securities and United Kingdom local authorities, etc., securities are at nominal value: other assets are at book values.
Net investment in assets is at cash transaction values.
(2) Prior to 1970 investment in Unit trust units was not separately reported and is likely to have been included under 'Ordinary shares' or 'Other assets'.

subsidiaries of United Kingdom companies, and secondly, public sector securities in the present statistics are at nominal values while in the Association's figures they are at book values.

The figures differ from those published by the Department of Trade and Industry in the Annual Summaries of Statements of Insurance Business published under the Insurance Companies Act, 1958 as amended, in additional respects; the latter give assets divided between companies carrying on long-term business and other companies, compared with the breakdown between long-term assets and other assets in this article. The annual Summaries also include companies which are not members of the British Insurance Association, but these are very small in relation to the total.

The Collecting Friendly Societies are not included in the annual summaries published under the 1958 Act, but one of the largest members of the Association of Collecting Friendly Societies is a member of the British Insurance Association and is included in the figures published by the British Insurance Association.

Cash and short-term assets include cash in hand and with United Kingdom banks, United Kingdom Treasury bills and local authority bills and temporary money, and other short-term assets held in the United Kingdom or overseas.

Holdings of public sector securities are at nominal values; holdings of other investments are at book values. Transactions in assets are at cash values. Net investment is the difference between the value of assets acquired and the value of assets realised.

Public sector securities include British Government and Government guaranteed securities and United Kingdom local authority securities (including Harbour Boards, Water Boards, etc.). Treasury bills and local authority bills are not included under this heading. Securities with optional redemption dates are classified by their final date. Conversions on maturity are omitted from the statistics of transactions in assets.

Since the publication of figures for 1972 in the Business Monitor (M5) in April 1973, they have been revised to include agents' balances, etc., which are only available annually. The figures for agents' balances, etc. include outstanding premiums, interest accrued, and outstanding interest, dividends and rents, but probably the largest single component is worldwide reinsurance balances.

Figures given in the various tables in this article have been rounded, and totals are not always exactly equal to the sum of their components.

The statistics shown in Table 4 can give only a broad picture of the distribution of insurance companies' assets because of the different bases of valuation.

Changes in book values between the end of one year and of the next do not correspond to the cash value of transactions during the year because of revaluations.

Changes between one year and the next in the statistics of holdings of public sector securities by maturity dates are affected by the transfer of stocks from longer to shorter maturity classifications.

TABLE 4. FINANCIAL ASSETS HELD BY INSURANCE COMPANIES, 1969-72

£ million, end period

	Combined funds				General funds				Long-term funds			
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1969	1970	1971	1972	1969	1970	1971	1972
PUBLIC SECTOR SECURITIES AT NOMINAL VALUES:												
British government and government guaranteed securities:												
Period to maturity:												
Up to 5 years	102	79	117	151	52	35	60	62	50	44	57	89
Over 5 and up to 10 years	99	169	209	226	21	28	43	58	78	141	166	167
Over 10 and up to 15 years	245	225	170	177	23	41	41	29	222	184	129	148
Over 15 years	2,142	2,199	2,669	2,947	98	85	138	160	2,044	2,115	2,532	2,787
Undated	564	591	664	604	6	5	6	4	558	585	659	600
Total	3,152	3,263	3,829	4,104	200	194	287	313	2,952	3,069	3,542	3,791
United Kingdom local authorities, etc., securities:												
Period to maturity:												
Up to 5 years	66	77	81	87	16	15	16	15	51	62	65	72
Over 5 and up to 10 years	113	119	114	103	12	13	13	11	101	106	100	92
Over 10 and up to 15 years	73	62	62	58	5	6	6	7	68	56	57	51
Over 15 years	147	129	115	109	7	6	5	4	140	123	110	105
Undated	33	33	33	32	—	1	1	—	32	31	32	32
Total	432	419	405	389	41	41	41	37	391	378	364	353
Total of public sector securites	3,584	3,682	4,234	4,493	241	235	328	349	3,343	3,447	3,906	4,144
OTHER ASSETS AT BOOK VALUES:												
Company securities: (1)												
Ordinary shares	3,238	3,645	4,141	5,148	401	443	590	775	2,837	3,202	3,552	4,373
Unit trust units (2)	..	35	66	106	..	—	1	1	..	35	65	105
Preference shares	327	318	312	308	95	113	112	123	232	206	201	185
Debentures, etc.	2,290	2,386	2,533	2,670	74	81	95	116	2,216	2,305	2,439	2,555
Total	5,855	6,385	7,053	8,232	570	637	796	1,014	5,284	5,747	6,256	7,218
Mortgages and loans:												
Home: House purchase loans	1,114	1,154	1,172	1,169	34	37	40	59	1,080	1,117	1,132	1,110
Other mortgages and loans	1,122	1,230	1,296	1,336	21	45	49	52	1,102	1,186	1,248	1,283
Overseas	37	39	48	48	7	10	9	9	30	29	39	39
Overseas government, etc., securities	123	124	127	132	35	38	39	40	88	86	88	93
Land, property and ground rents	1,539	1,797	2,125	2,354	87	106	192	234	1,452	1,692	1,932	2,120
Other	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	—
Total	3,957	4,345	4,768	5,039	184	236	329	394	3,773	4,109	4,438	4,645
Total of other securities and assets	13,396	14,411	16,055	17,764	995	1,108	1,454	1,758	12,401	13,303	14,601	16,007
Cash and short-term assets	246	399	349	551	125	166	202	289	121	233	148	263
Agents' balances, etc.	560	642	696	785	340	396	434	481	220	245	263	304
Total assets	14,201	15,452	17,100	19,101	1,460	1,671	2,089	2,528	12,741	13,781	15,011	16,574

(1) The figures include securities of companies registered overseas; combined long-term and general funds' total holdings are shown below, with holdings of ordinary shares shown in brackets. Values are in £ million.

Companies registered in:	U.S.A.	Oversesa sterling area and Canada	Other overseas countries
1969	247 (225)	156 (110)	40 (33)
1970	285 (258)	171 (123)	45 (36)
1971	290 (265)	171 (125)	68 (59)
1972	385 (356)	216 (169)	124 (113)

(2) Prior to 1970 investment in Unit trust units was not separately reported and is likely to have been included under 'Ordinary shares' or 'Other assets'.

Profit rates of quoted companies in UK services industry (historic cost basis)

THE accountancy staff of the Monopolies Commission have prepared the table below which shows for each of five UK services industry classifications, and for those five services together, the profit rates on average capital employed (with fixed assets valued on a historic cost basis) for four five-year periods covering the years 1951-1970 and for the years 1969 and 1970. For comparative purposes the table also shows the profit rates for UK manufacturing industry and the profit rates for service and manufacturing industries combined. The profit rates for all UK manufacturing industry (comprising 17 industry classifications), with fixed assets on a historic cost basis and on a replacement cost basis, were the subject of a press notice dated March 1, 1973.

The basic data are now prepared by the Department of Trade and Industry and published in 'Business Monitor'. The relevant figures are balance sheet and profit and loss account summaries collated from published accounts of 'quoted' companies engaged mainly in the UK in manufacturing activities or in the five services activities. The present size criteria for inclusion are net assets of £5 million or more or annual income of £0.2 million or more (prior to 1970 these minima were £0.5 million and £0.05 million, respectively).

The methods used to calculate the services industry profit rates are broadly the same as those used to calculate the UK manufacturing industry profit rates. Adjustments have been made to exclude the effect of revaluations from time to time by individual companies and to treat provisions for 'future' tax on a consistent basis as a source of capital employed (and not as current liabilities deductible in arriving at net current assets). In arriving at the UK manufacturing industry profit rates, investment grants on plant and machinery were all included as capital employed. However, in the case of the services industry no corresponding adjustment has been made in view of the relatively lower incidence of investment grants for the industry as a whole.

UK SERVICES AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES TABLE OF PROFIT AS PER CENT OF AVERAGE CAPITAL EMPLOYED (historic cost basis) 1951-1970

Industry	5-year averages				Annual profit rate	
	1951-55 %	1956-60 %	1961-65 %	1966-70 %	1969 %	1970 %
Services industry standard industrial classification						
Construction	18.8	17.8	16.2	13.7	14.4	13.7
Transport and communications*	(Not available)	13.5	11.6	11.6	13.1	15.1
Wholesale distribution	15.1	13.5	13.4	13.7	14.1	14.9
Retail distribution	20.7	22.2	21.2	19.9	19.2	20.5
Miscellaneous services*	16.0	17.2	17.0	15.4	17.3	14.4
Total	17.6	17.7	17.1	16.2	16.5	16.9
UK manufacturing industry	19.3	16.1	13.7	12.3	12.5	11.5
Total	19.0	16.3	14.3	13.0	13.2	12.5

* (Up to and including the year 1956 the figures for miscellaneous services included transport and communications. In consequence, the profit rate of 13.5 per cent for the latter industry covers only the last four years of the period 1956-60).

The Commission's staff hope later to publish a series of profit rates on a price level adjusted basis for the services industry and a new series of profit rates for unquoted companies in the manufacturing and services industries.

New companies registered

BELOW are details of new companies registered in Great Britain during July 1973 showing nominal capital. The figures are exclusive of unlimited companies and companies limited by guantee.

Nominal capital	Total	Public companies	Private companies
Not exceeding £100	4,224	—	4,224
Over £100 but under £1,000	79	—	79
£1,000 but under £10,000	763	—	763
£10,000 but under £50,000	146	—	146
£50,000 but under £100,000	8	—	8
£100,000 but under £1,000,000	24	—	24
£1,000,000 and over	1	—	1
Total Number	5,245	—	5,245
	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
Total amount of Nominal Capital	17,291	—	17,291

COMPANIES REGISTERED IN GREAT BRITAIN IN 1972 AND 1973

	1972		1973	
	Number	Nominal Capital £ thous.	Number	Nominal Capital £ thous.
January	4,008	8,032	4,666	8,050
February	3,745	12,111	5,919	7,762
March	4,045	10,671	6,310	21,762
April	4,182	9,931	5,617	12,632
May	4,412	9,158	5,331	9,111
June	3,777	5,561	4,752	30,575
July	3,696	17,760	5,245	17,291
August	5,689	7,827		
September	5,512	7,498		
October	5,096	16,655		
November	5,251	7,084		
December	4,567	15,343		
Total	53,980	127,631		

'Economic Progress Report' for September

THE main articles published in the September issue of *Economic Progress Report* are: 'Tax credits—some questions answered'; 'Recent trends in stockbuilding'; 'Monthly Economic assessment'; and 'Economic Indicators'.

Economic Progress Report, prepared by the Treasury Information Division, is published every month. It contains articles on economic subjects, analysing or giving background to Government economic policy, together with the Treasury's assessment of the economic situation and a table and charts of economic indicators.

Copies are available from Circulation Section (H), Central Office of Information, Hercules Road, London, SE1 7DU.

Northern Ireland index of production

THE provisional index of production for June 1973 is 173. This is 1 point higher than the index for May 1973 and 8 points higher than for June 1972.

The index numbers for the main industrial groups with the increase or decrease on June 1972 shown in brackets are: textiles 279 (+39 points), clothing 127 (−12), engineering and metals 124 (+16), food, drink and tobacco 143 (+3), timber and furniture 161 (+24), mineral products 189 (+2), other manufacturing products 252 (+4), gas, electricity and water 199 (+19).

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Estimates of food supplies moving into consumption in the United Kingdom

THESE notes and statistical tables summarise the official estimates of total food consumption per head in the United Kingdom for the years 1955 (the first full year after rationing) to 1972. The tables include some minor revisions to earlier published series for these years[1], in order to take into account the latest assessment of food supplies and the revision of the estimates of the UK population which followed the 1971 Census.

In producing estimates over a long run of years, it is inevitable that breaks in basic data and methods of calculation will occur, and it is important to remember when reaching broad conclusions founded on these estimates that there are difficulties in achieving strict comparability throughout the whole period. The main changes in methodology have been footnoted.

The total supplies of food from all sources are assessed in each year; to arrive at the total moving into human consumption, deductions are made for exports, waste and non-food uses, and this total is then divided by the mid-year population to give average consumption per head. The theory is simple, but in practice there are considerable difficulties in measuring supplies, ensuring complete coverage and avoiding duplication. Imports are well recorded, and few problems exist in estimating the amounts of these going for human consumption. Sources of statistics for home production are more numerous and include information derived from agricultural census figures, returns from processors of manufactured foods, and sample surveys. When dealing with processed foodstuffs in Tables 1-5, consideration has to be given to the stage in the manufacture at which the supply is to be measured: for example, as wheat, as flour, or as bread. From experience it has been found that the most convenient point at which to measure the product is at the first stage of processing. Thus, in the example given, the supply would be the quantity of flour produced, so that the figures represent disappearance into distribution rather than into final consumption.

Since the data do not measure changes in wholesale and retail stocks, it is in effect assumed that such end-year stocks remain constant; this may to some extent affect year-to-year comparisons of non-perishable foodstuffs such as sugar and tea. Whenever possible, attempts are made to aggregate in appropriate units within sub-groups so that sub-totals can be shown; for example, in the Dairy Products group the total is shown in the form of milk solid equivalents. The conversion factors used are reviewed in the light of up-to-date information; those in use for 1972 are shown in Table 5. Headings marked by an asterisk are for composite items, and the factors used may vary from year to year with any change in the composition or proportion of the various foods included. The only aggregates for all foods are those in terms of calories and nutrients in Tables 3 and 4.

The figures are all national averages. They represent not what any particular individual obtains, but what, on average, is available to the whole population for consumption. They are the only available figures for total consumption by the population as a whole, and the only means of comparing the overall food position in different periods of time.

Trends in food supplies 1955 to 1972

Whilst the estimates reflect the overall stability of total food consumption during the period covered, they show the gradual changes that have taken place in eating habits, such as the higher consumption of dairy products, meat, eggs, fruit and vegetables contrasted with the reduced intake of fish, flour, sugar and potatoes.

The total consumption of milk and milk products expressed in terms of milk solids increased by 3.7 lb. per head from 52.7 in 1955 to 56.4 lb. in 1972. Consumption of liquid milk remained fairly stable up to the later sixties; the subsequent fall of about 4 per cent reflects the successive changes in the arrangements for welfare and school milk. Consumption of cheese increased steadily from 9 lb. per head in 1955 to nearly 12 lb. per head in 1972, a gain of over 30 per cent. Purchases of cream increased fivefold, from 0.6 lb. to 3.3 lb. per head in the same period.

Total meat consumption increased by 17.1 lb. per head (edible weight) between 1955 and 1972, but within this increase there were a number of changes in the pattern of consumption. Beef consumption increased shortly after the end of rationing in 1954 but there has been a decline in recent years, the low 1972 figure being mainly attributable to a world shortage and consequential high prices. Purchases of mutton and lamb have also been falling steadily; consumption in 1972 was 4 lb. per head lower than in 1955, reflecting the declining household demand. There was, however, an increase in demand for pork, and consumption rose by over 9 lb. per head between 1955 and 1972. The increase for poultry was even more striking. This is now overtaking pork as the runner-up to beef in popularity among the principal meats; purchases rose by almost 21 lb. per head between 1955 and 1972 and the increased demand shows no signs of slackening.

Consumption of both bacon and offal showed little change over the period. Although supplies of imported canned meat fluctuated fairly widely, consumption was only 0.7 lb. lower in 1972, at 7.8 lb. per head, than in 1955.

Total fish consumption, which had been at its highest in the early post-war years, continued to decline, the fall of 4.9 lb per head between 1955 and 1972 being attributable to lower usage of fresh, frozen and cured fish; shellfish, on the other hand, increased from 0.7 lb. to 1.2 lb. per head and imported canned fish from 1.6 lb. to 3.0 lb. per head.

Consumption of shell eggs rose from 210 per head in 1955 to 251 in 1972, while the usage of egg products, although higher in 1972 than at the beginning of the period, varied within quite wide limits (between the equivalent of 16 shell eggs per head in 1957 and 26 eggs in 1967).

Total usage of oils and fats increased steadily to a peak of 51.3 lb. per head (fat content) in 1970, but has since fallen back to 48.9 lb. per head. The total use of butter and margarine remained at much the same level throughout the period. Butter consumption reached its highest level of 20.6 lb. per head in 1967 but fell to 18.0 lb. per head in 1971 and to 15.9 lb. in 1972, while margarine consumption fluctuated in relation to the supply of butter. Usage of lard and compound cooking fat increased over the period by 1.8 lb. per head, and other edible oils and fats by 2.0 lb. per head.

Usage of sugar reached its peak in 1961 at 113.7 lb. (gross) per head but has since declined fairly steadily to 105.6 lb. in 1972. Honey consumption increased slightly over the period, and the usage of glucose almost doubled.

Total consumption of fruit increased by about 11 per cent, the main growth items being canned fruit and imported fruit juices, where gains of 4.7 lb. and 2.9 lb. per head were made.

Consumption of potatoes declined steadily throughout the period from 234.2 lb. in 1955 to 219.1 lb. per head in 1972. Consumption of other vegetables, however, increased from 121.8 lb. to 139.2 lb. per head, mainly because of the increased demand for fresh and quick-frozen peas and beans and canned vegetables including canned tomatoes. Usage of all other vegetables remained fairly stable, with the exception of fresh tomatoes which fell from 15.7 lb. to 12.3 lb. per head.

Total usage of grain products declined fairly steadily from 195.9 lb. per head in 1955 to 158.5 lb. in 1972. Within this total, however, a fall of 41.6 lb. per head in the consumption of wheat flour, reflecting mainly a 30 per cent drop in bread consumption, was offset to some extent by the growth in demand for breakfast cereals, for which consumption increased by about 17 per cent.

Tea drinking declined steadily and purchases at 8.0 lb. per head in 1972 were at the lowest level since 1948—1.9 lb. below the peak of 10.1 lb. in 1956. Coffee consumption increased to 4.7 lb. per head in 1971 compared with 1.3 lb. per head in 1955, although this rise was slightly checked in 1972.

Alcoholic drinks

The estimates of consumption of alcoholic drink in section XIII of Table 1 are based on statistics collected by HM Customs and Excise of quantities of spirits, beer and wines retained for use in the United Kingdom. Consumption of all types of alcoholic drink increased between 1955 and 1972. Sales of beer at 188 pints per head

(*Text continued on page 462*)

[1] Estimates for the pre-war years, based on official figures for various periods between 1934 and 1939, and for the years 1940 to 1966 were published in the *Board of Trade Journal*, Vol 194, No. 3703, pp 753-759; provisional results for 1972 were published in *Trade and Industry*, Vol 10, No. 12, pp 656-657. The estimates for pre-war and for the years up to 1954 remain unchanged.

TABLE 1. FOOD SUPPLIES PER HEAD PER ANNUM MOVING INTO CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

(lb per head per annum)

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
I. *Dairy Products (excluding butter)*									
Liquid milk	325.3	323.0	317.6	318.3	318.1	319.2	320.7	321.8	322.3
(pints per head per annum)	252.5	250.8	246.6	247.2	247.0	247.9	249.0	249.8	250.2
of which School and Welfare milk (pints)	34.9	35.2	35.7	36.3	36.8	37.6	38.2	38.7	39.7
Cream (40% fat content)	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	2.0
Cheese	9.0	9.3	10.0	9.9	9.3	9.9	10.1	10.3	10.2
Evaporated milk, full cream, unsweetened	4.0	3.8	3.8	4.3	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.0
Condensed milk, full cream, sweetened	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Condensed milk, machine skimmed	0.8	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.3	2.1	2.8	2.4	2.6
Dried whole milk	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7
Dried skimmed milk	1.8	2.0	1.4	2.0	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.7
Milk as liquid in manufactured products not elsewhere specified	11.6	14.5	14.9	14.2	14.0	14.4	14.9	14.8	15.2
Total (converted to milk solids)	52.7	53.5	52.9	53.6	53.5	54.4	54.8	55.4	55.6
II. *Meat*									
Beef-bone in	44.8	51.8	51.9	48.5	42.3	45.1	47.5	48.7	51.1
Beef-bone out	1.9	1.7	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.1	1.5	2.3	1.8
Mutton and lamb	24.4	23.2	21.9	22.2	25.2	24.5	25.4	24.7	23.6
Pork	17.9	16.5	17.5	19.1	18.9	19.2	19.1	21.4	21.5
Offal	8.0	8.3	8.8	8.6	8.2	8.6	9.1	9.5	9.6
Canned meat (imported)	8.5	7.9	9.1	8.7	9.1	8.5	8.7	8.2	7.7
Bacon and ham	24.8	23.3	23.6	24.2	24.2	25.0	25.3	26.1	25.2
Poultry-meat	6.4	7.2	7.9	9.5	11.1	11.7	14.2	14.9	14.9
Rabbits and game	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
Total (converted to edible weight)	117.7	120.3	123.1	123.2	120.7	123.0	127.8	132.1	131.4
III. *Fish*									
Fresh, frozen and cured (wet fillet equivalent)	19.0	19.3	18.9	18.8	17.5	16.1 (b)	16.1	16.8	15.6
Shell fish, fresh and frozen (edible weight)	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Canned fish (imported)	1.6	2.4	2.2	3.2	3.6	2.6	2.1	3.2	2.6
Total (edible weight)	21.3	22.4	21.8	22.7	21.8	19.4	18.9	20.7	18.9
IV. *Eggs*									
Shell eggs (number)	210	212	225	231	231	237	243	243	238
Egg products (equivalent number of eggs)	19	17	16	17	24	21	21	21	22
Total	229	229	241	248	255	258	264	264	260
V. *Oils and Fats (visible)*									
Butter	14.7	15.5	17.3	20.0	18.5	18.3	19.6	20.2	19.1
Margarine (gross)	17.9	17.1	15.5	13.7	14.8	14.7	13.3	13.2	13.4
(net) (c)	17.7	17.0	15.1	13.4	13.8	13.1	12.4	11.3	11.0
Lard and compound cooking fat	10.6	10.8	10.4	10.8	12.0	12.9	12.0	13.1	14.1
Other edible oils and fats	10.3	10.4	11.2	9.8	9.6	9.6	10.9	11.0	11.2
Total (converted to fat content)	48.0	48.3	48.6	48.4	48.5	48.6	49.4	50.2	50.3
VI. *Sugar and Syrups*									
Sugar refined (d)									
(i) (gross)	108.8	109.8	111.7	115.5	111.3	112.0	113.7	111.3	111.7
(ii)	105.7	106.9	108.8	112.4	108.1	108.6	110.3	107.8	108.3
(iii) (net)	101.9	102.9	105.1	108.2	103.8	104.2	106.0	103.2	103.3
Honey	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Glucose	7.0	7.0	7.4	7.3	7.0	7.4	7.6	7.8	8.3
Total (sugar content) (gross)	115.0	115.9	118.2	121.9	117.5	118.5	120.4	118.1	119.0
(net)	107.9	108.8	111.3	114.4	109.8	110.6	112.6	109.9	110.4
VII. *Fruit*									
Fresh citrus fruit	18.6	16.5	18.2	16.7	19.9 (e)	20.7	19.8	20.1	18.2
Other fresh fruit	47.9	49.2	49.6	47.3	54.4 (e)	53.1	49.9	52.1	53.6
Canned fruit	13.9	13.8	15.9	16.2	17.4	16.9	17.9	18.8	18.9
Imported fruit juices (in natural strength)	4.4	4.7 (f)	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.2	4.0	3.6
Imported fruit pulp	1.3	1.1	1.8	1.4	1.7 (e)	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
Imported dried fruit	6.4	5.7	6.7	6.4	6.3 (e)	6.0	5.6	6.8	6.2
Total (converted to fresh equivalent)	113.1	109.6	117.7	112.6	123.8	121.9	115.8	123.8	120.0
VIII. *Pulses and Nuts*									
Dried pulses (g)	7.9	9.4	9.0	7.4	7.7	8.1	6.0	7.7	8.2
Shelled nuts (h)	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.7	3.3	3.5	4.0	4.5	4.2
Total	11.4	13.1	12.4	11.1	11.0	11.6	10.0	12.2	12.4
IX. *Potatoes and Potato Products* (i)									
Total including the following products:	234.2	224.5	223.8	212.0	214.8	223.7	226.9	213.9	227.5
Crisps (raw potato equivalent)									
Frozen (raw potato equivalent)									
Dehydrated, canned and par-fries (raw potato equivalent)									
Pre-peeled (raw potato equivalent)									

TABLE 1
(continued)

(lb per head per annum)

1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	
									I. *Dairy Products (excluding butter)*
323.3	321.2	320.4	319.9	316.5	313.6	311.1	306.5	306.5	Liquid milk
251.0	249.4	248.8	248.4	245.7	243.5	241.5	237.9	237.9	(pints per head per annum)
40.4	40.6	41.2	41.1	39.8	38.0	37.7	15.5	7.1	of which School and Welfare milk (pints)
2.1	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.3	Cream (40% fat content)
10.6	10.1	10.5	10.8	11.1	11.3	11.8	12.4	11.9	Cheese
4.3	4.7	4.4	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.2	5.1	4.7	Evaporated milk, full cream, unsweetened
1.0	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.6	Condensed milk, full cream, sweetened
1.9	1.8	1.9	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.6	Condensed milk, machine skimmed
1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.6	Dried whole milk
2.9	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.7	2.7	3.3	3.2	3.3	Dried skimmed milk
16.4	15.5	18.4	17.3	18.0	16.8	15.4	16.4	17.9	Milk as liquid in manufactured products not elsewhere specified
56.4	55.3	56.2	56.1	55.9	55.7	56.1	56.1	56.4	Total (converted to milk solids)
									II. *Meat*
44.2	39.4	41.4	45.2	42.7	42.7	41.6	40.9	36.9	Beef-bone in
3.2	4.9	4.0	2.7	2.6	4.4	5.6	5.1	7.4	Beef-bone out
23.7	23.1	23.5	23.8	23.3	21.7	21.2	22.1	20.4	Mutton and lamb
22.8	25.7	24.5	22.6	23.4	24.6	24.4	26.0	27.2	Pork
9.8	9.7	9.8	10.0	10.1	8.2 (a)	7.7	7.8	8.0	Offal
7.8	6.9	7.1	8.0	7.9	7.0	7.4	7.6	7.8	Canned meat (imported)
25.3	25.9	25.1	24.7	25.3	25.1	25.2	26.0	24.8	Bacon and ham
15.8	16.7	17.8	18.9	21.3	22.3	23.6	23.6	27.2	Poultry-meat
0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	Rabbits and game
129.3	129.1	130.1	132.1	132.4	131.5	132.1	134.0	134.8	Total (converted to edible weight)
									III. *Fish*
17.0	17.2	16.0	16.0	16.8	16.2	16.1	14.8	14.1	Fresh, frozen and cured (wet fillet equivalent)
0.8	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	Shell fish, fresh and frozen (edible weight)
3.2	2.8	2.6	3.0	3.2	2.6	2.3	2.5	3.0	Canned fish (imported)
21.0	20.7	19.4	20.0	20.9	19.9	19.6	18.4	18.3	Total (edible weight)
									IV. *Eggs*
249	250	246	249	250	248	251	255	251	Shell eggs (number)
24	21	24	26	23	23	24	19	21	Egg products (equivalent number of eggs)
273	271	270	275	273	271	275	274	272	Total
									V. *Oils and Fats (visible)*
19.8	19.5	20.1	20.6	19.8	19.6	19.4	18.0	15.9	Butter
13.4	12.0	12.1	11.7	11.4	11.9	11.9	12.7	14.0	Margarine (gross)
10.2	9.8	11.4	11.1	10.9	11.5	11.1	12.1	13.1	(net) (c)
14.8	13.5	12.5	12.3	11.9	12.0	12.1	11.2	12.4	Lard and compound cooking fat
11.2	11.6	12.0	11.5	13.7	13.4	13.9	13.5	12.3	Other edible oils and fats
50.8	49.4	50.7	50.1	51.1	51.3	51.3	49.7	48.9	Total (converted to fat content)
									VI. *Sugar and Syrups*
108.0	108.4	109.4	107.3	106.0	107.1	106.0	104.1	105.6	Sugar refined (d)
104.3	104.7	105.8	103.6	102.2	103.1	102.0	99.9	101.4	(i) (gross)
99.2	100.1	100.5	98.5	97.2	97.8	97.1	95.6	97.6	(ii)
0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	(iii) (net)
8.5	9.3	9.6	10.0	10.6	11.5	11.7	12.0	13.1	Honey
									Glucose
115.4	116.8	118.0	116.3	115.6	117.5	116.7	115.1	117.5	Total (sugar content) (gross)
106.5	108.4	109.0	107.2	106.5	108.0	107.6	106.5	109.2	(net)
									VII. *Fruit*
20.6	19.2	20.1	19.9	20.2	20.2	21.9	23.1	20.7	Fresh citrus fruit
53.4	54.4	54.5	48.2	51.9	53.3	54.5	54.3	51.0	Other fresh fruit
19.5	18.9	18.8	19.1	18.9	19.1	18.3	17.2	17.6	Canned fruit
4.0	4.9	5.0	5.7	5.4	5.2	5.4	7.6	7.3	Imported fruit juices (in natural strength)
1.2	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.6	Imported fruit pulp
5.7	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.8	Imported dried fruit
121.3	122.1	122.7	117.0	121.5	121.7	124.7	129.2	125.0	Total (converted to fresh equivalent)
									VIII. *Pulses and Nuts*
6.7	7.6	7.1	7.2	6.9	7.4	7.4	7.0	7.0	Dried pulses (g)
4.6	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.8	5.1	4.7	5.5	Shelled nuts (h)
11.3	12.7	12.4	12.6	12.2	13.2	12.5	11.7	12.5	Total
									IX. *Potatoes and Potato Products* (i)
226.9	222.5	224.7	224.1	227.1	221.3	226.3	219.5	219.1	Total including the following products:
	10.6	12.7	13.4	14.7	13.7	13.8	14.7	14.9	Crisps (raw potato equivalent)
	0.5	1.6	2.8	3.6	5.2	7.4	7.6	8.6	Frozen (raw potato equivalent)
	2.9	3.4	5.8	7.7	9.1	11.0	8.6	8.4	Dehydrated, canned and par-fries (raw potato equivalent)
	0.6	1.0	1.4	1.8	2.2	2.6	3.0	3.4	Pre-peeled (raw potato equivalent)

(*continued on next page*)

TABLE 1
(continued)

(lb per head per annum)

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
X. *Other Vegetables*									
Fresh tomatoes	15.7	14.3	15.8	14.4	15.8 (e)	15.0	15.0	13.9	13.2
Imported canned tomatoes (including juice and puree)	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.7	5.3	5.1	5.4	5.6
Cabbages and greens	37.5	35.2	40.1	35.8	35.8 (e)	36.0	36.3	35.5	30.1
Leafy salads	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.8 (e)	4.6	4.7	4.2	4.3
Fresh carrots	11.4	11.7	10.5	11.0	9.8 (e)	12.4	11.1	10.5	11.3
Fresh legumes	12.6	13.2	13.8	14.4	15.2 (e)	18.4	16.9	18.3	18.7
Other fresh vegetables	28.6	28.6	28.5	28.6	26.7 (e)	28.0	26.0	26.8	28.7
Other canned vegetables (j)	4.8	5.3	5.4	5.8	5.8	5.5	6.5	7.4	8.2
Total (converted to fresh equivalent)	121.8	119.8	125.7	121.8	120.7	127.8	123.2	124.9	123.0
XI. *Grain Products*									
Wheat flour	182.5	178.7	172.5	171.5	168.3	165.9	164.2	160.7	161.3
Barley products	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Oat products	3.7	4.0	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.4
Rye products	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Breakfast cereals	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.2
Rice	1.9	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.8	3.4	3.0
Starch and farinaceous foods	2.6	2.4	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.6	3.0	3.1
Total	195.9	192.9	187.1	186.0	183.2	180.3	178.7	176.4	177.0
XII. *Tea, Coffee and Cocoa*									
Tea	9.3	10.1	9.8	10.0	9.7	9.3	9.8	9.5	9.5
Coffee (including extracts and essences of coffee) (bean equivalent)	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.9	3.1
Cocoa powder	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.3
XIII. *Alcoholic Drink* (k)									
Spirits (proof pints) (l)	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5
Beer (pints)	140.2	142.4	142.6	138.2	144.3	150.0	155.8	154.5	154.3
Wine (pints)	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.4	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.9
XIV. *Energy Value* (Kcal per head per day)									
Food (including coffee and cocoa)	3,170	3,170	3,180	3,180	3,130	3,140	3,150	3,170	3,180
Alcoholic drink	96	98	99	96	101	106	110	110	111

(a) This series was revised from January 1, 1969, to take account of new definitions of edible meat offals. The effect of this revision is to lower the availability of supplies of edible offal by about 16 per cent.
(b) Basis of calculation revised from 1960; the figures for earlier years are not strictly comparable.
(c) Excluding ingredients shown as separate items elsewhere in the tables (eg. butter and lard).
(d) (i) Total consumption of sugar including sugar content of imported manufactured foods:
(ii) = (i) Less sugar used in production of alcoholic drinks;
(iii) = (i) Less sugar used in alcoholic drinks and sugar content of products covered elsewhere in the table to provide for the calculation of calories and nutrients.
(e) Estimates of consumption prior to 1959 were derived directly from Statistics of Supply (imports + home production). In 1959 the point of measurement was transferred from the wholesale to the retail level and the Statistics are therefore not strictly comparable with the earlier years.
(f) Method of calculation revised from 1956.
(g) Includes dried beans and dried peas for canning.
(h) Includes small quantities of soya flour.
(i) Raw equivalent.
(j) Excludes canned dried peas, canned beans (beans in tomato sauce etc.) which appear in section VIII and canned tomatoes which have a separate entry in section X.
(k) Quantities retained for home-use, based on the Annual Abstract of Statistics.
(l) Excludes medical spirit.

(*continued from page 459*)

in 1972 were over one third higher than the 1955 level of 140 pints per head. Purchases of spirits almost doubled between 1955 and 1972, and consumption of wine more than trebled, at 3.4 and 8.9 pints per head respectively.

Nutrient content of food supplies

The energy value and nutrient content of the food supplies moving into consumption are shown in Table 3. As far as possible the series are comparable over time, but revisions to nutrient conversion factors[2] are made from time to time to take into account the latest information available. Revisions made to the factors for flour accounted for nearly half the recorded decrease between 1966 and 1967 in energy value and content of vegetable protein, carbohydrate, calcium, iron and thiamin. Similarly, most of the increase recorded in nicotinic acid between 1966 and 1968 was due to changes in the factors for tea and coffee. In 1969, the nutrient factors for vitamins were further revised, and some of the differences between 1968 and 1969 are caused by these revisions which, to some extent, constitute a break in series[3]. In Table 3, vitamins A and D are expressed in international units and also, from 1969, in units of weight. The Table also gives values for total nicotinic acid and, from 1969, for nicotinic acid equivalents[4]. Nearly half of the increase recorded in riboflavin between 1971 and 1972 was due to changes in the factors for breakfast cereals.

Energy

The estimated total energy value of food supplies has varied by only 100 kilocalories (0.4 MJ) over seventeen years, between 3,180 and 3,080 kilocalories per head per day, although since 1963 a slight downward trend has become apparent. The marked stability in the contribution of each major food group to the total energy supply is illustrated in Table 4, the one exception being grain products which have shown a steady decrease. The energy value from alcoholic drink (which is shown separately in Table 3) has increased consistently from just under 100 kilocalories per head per day in the late 1950's to 141 kilocalories per head per day in 1972. To facilitate international comparisons, alternative estimates of energy value based on factors compiled by the Food and Agriculture Organisation are given at the foot of Table 3.

Protein

Total protein supplies rose from 82 g per person per day in 1955 to 87 g in 1964, but thereafter showed little change, averaging 85 g in 1971 and 1972. There was a much greater increase in animal

[2] These are based largely on *The Composition of Foods* by R. A. McCance and E. M. Widdowson, Medical Research Council Special Report Series, No. 297, HMSO, 1967.
[3] In particular, changes were made in the methods of calculating the vitamin A and nicotinic acid content of food to conform with the new units adopted by the Department of Health and Social Security in *Recommended Intake of Nutrients for the United Kingdom*, Department of Health and Social Security, Reports on Public Health and Medical Subjects No. 120, HMSO, 1969.
[4] Nicotinic acid equivalents include the contribution of tryptophan plus the available nicotinic acid.

TABLE 1
(continued)

(lb per head per annum)

1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	
									X. *Other Vegetables*
14.3	13.1	13.3	13.6	13.4	13.7	13.4	13.2	12.3	Fresh tomatoes
5.4	5.6	6.1	6.2	7.1	6.4	6.9	6.9	8.0	Imported canned tomatoes (including juice and puree)
36.0	37.4	35.8	35.6	35.1	33.0	36.1	36.1	36.7	Cabbages and greens
4.7	4.3	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.7	4.3	4.6	4.7	Leafy salads
11.9	12.1	11.7	12.3	11.8	11.2	11.5	11.7	11.3	Fresh carrots
19.3	19.5	20.2	21.3	22.1	23.2	22.4	18.4	21.2	Fresh legumes
29.1	28.8	28.9	28.1	27.9	28.5	27.8	29.4	29.7	Other fresh vegetables
7.7	8.0	10.1	9.2	8.0	10.9	10.0	8.2	8.9	Other canned vegetables (j)
131.1	134.2	137.5	136.8	135.8	137.4	138.8	134.4	139.2	Total (converted to fresh equivalent)
									XI. *Grain Products*
156.1	154.9	153.9	147.6	145.4	146.5	146.0	143.5	141.4	Wheat flour
0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	Barley products
3.1	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	3.3	Oat products
0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	Rye products
5.4	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.9	6.2	6.8	6.6	7.1	Breakfast cereals
3.0	3.1	3.0	2.6	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.9	3.7	Rice
4.4	3.4	3.6	3.0	3.7	3.1	3.5	3.1	2.2	Starch and farinaceous foods
173.0	170.4	169.7	162.2	161.7	162.6	162.9	160.7	158.5	Total
									XII. *Tea, Coffee and Cocoa*
9.4	9.0	8.8	9.1	8.8	8.5	8.6	8.2	8.0	Tea
2.7	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.5	4.0	4.4	4.7	4.4	Coffee (including extracts and essences of coffee) (bean equivalent)
1.2	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	Cocoa powder
									XIII. *Alcoholic Drink* (k)
2.7	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.4	Spirits (proof pints) (l)
160.3	160.9	162.8	165.6	167.3	173.9	178.6	185.4	188.4	Beer (pints)
5.5	5.2	5.5	6.1	6.7	6.5	6.6	7.8	8.9	Wine (pints)
									XIV. *Energy Value* (Kcal per head per day)
3,160	3,140	3,160	3,080	3,090	3,110	3,110	3,080	3,080	Food (including coffee and cocoa)
116	115	117	119	122	125	129	136	141	Alcoholic drink

TABLE 2. SUMMARY OF THE MAIN FOOD GROUPS FROM TABLE 1

(lb per head per annum)

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Dairy products (excluding butter) (as milk solids)	52.7	53.5	52.9	53.6	53.5	54.4	54.8	55.4	55.6	56.4	55.3	56.2	56.1	55.9	55.7	56.1	56.1	56.4
Meat (including canned, bacon and ham) (as edible weight)	117.7	120.3	123.1	123.2	120.7	123.0	127.8	132.1	131.4	129.3	129.1	130.1	132.1	132.4	131.5	132.1	134.0	134.8
Fish (edible weight)	21.3	22.4	21.8	22.7	21.8	19.4	18.9	20.7	18.9	21.0	20.7	19.4	20.0	20.9	19.9	19.6	18.4	18.3
Eggs and egg products (number)	229	229	241	248	255	258	264	264	260	273	271	270	275	273	271	275	274	272
Oils and fats (visible) (fat content)	48.0	48.3	48.6	48.4	48.5	48.6	49.4	50.2	50.3	50.8	49.4	50.7	50.1	51.1	51.3	51.3	49.7	48.9
Sugars and syrups (sugar content gross) (a)	115.0	115.9	118.2	121.9	117.5	118.5	112.6	118.1	119.0	115.4	116.8	118.0	116.3	115.6	117.5	116.7	115.1	117.5
Fruit (as fresh equivalent)	113.1	109.6	117.7	112.6	123.8	121.9	115.8	123.8	120.0	121.3	122.1	122.7	117.0	121.5	121.7	124.7	129.2	125.0
Pulses and nuts	11.4	13.1	12.4	11.1	11.0	11.6	10.0	12.2	12.3	11.3	12.7	12.4	12.6	12.2	13.2	12.5	11.7	12.5
Potatoes	234.2	224.5	223.8	212.0	214.8	223.7	226.9	213.9	227.5	226.9	222.5	224.7	224.1	227.1	221.3	226.3	219.5	219.1
Other vegatables (as fresh equivalent)	121.8	119.8	126.1	121.8	120.7	127.8	123.2	124.9	123.0	131.1	134.2	137.5	136.8	135.8	137.4	138.8	134.4	139.2
Grain products	195.9	192.9	187.1	186.0	183.2	180.3	178.7	176.4	177.0	173.0	170.4	169.7	162.2	161.7	162.6	162.9	160.7	158.5
Tea	9.3	10.1	9.8	10.0	9.7	9.3	9.8	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.0	8.8	9.1	8.8	8.5	8.6	8.2	8.0

(a) For further breakdown see Table 1.

protein; a rise of nearly 13 per cent during the period under review was mainly due to supplies of poultry, which quadrupled, and also to increases in the consumption of pork, milk products and eggs. The proportion of energy provided by protein has remained almost constant at about 11 per cent since 1960.

Fat

The total fat content of food supplies rose from 139 g per head per day in 1955 to 146 g per head in 1969, but fell back to 143 g in 1972. The percentage of total calories from fat has risen from 40 to 42 per cent during the period under review. The upward trend in the contribution of oils and fats to total fat consumption between 1955 and 1969 was reversed in 1971 and 1972, but the proportion of total fat derived from dairy products (excluding butter) showed a steady increase throughout the period, even though liquid milk supplies (other than those used in manufacturing) have been gradually falling since 1964. The fatty acid content of total food supplies was calculated for the first time in 1972, showing that just under 50 per cent of the total fat intake in that year was derived from saturated fatty acids and about 11 per cent from polyunsaturated fatty acids; the average daily intake per person per day was 64 g of saturated fatty acids, 57 g of monounsaturated fatty acids and 16 g of polyunsaturated fatty acids. About one-third of the total fat intake was derived from meat and one-sixth from dairy products (excluding butter) both of which contain only small amounts of polyunsaturated fatty acids; approximately 40 per cent of the total polyunsaturates were supplied by edible oils and margarine. Fatty acids will be estimated routinely with the other nutrients in future years.

Carbohydrate

There was a drop of nearly 10 per cent in the carbohydrate content of food supplies during the period under review, accompanied by a fall in the percentage of total calories derived from carbohydrate (from 50 per cent to 47 per cent). The consumption of wheat flour fell from 182 to 141 lb. per head per annum and that of potatoes (including potato products) from 234 lb to 219 lb. per head per annum. Thus, while grain products and potatoes together provided some 55 per cent of the total carbohydrate intake in 1955,

(continued on page 465)

TABLE 3. NUTRIENT EQUIVALENT OF SUPPLIES OF FOOD PER HEAD PER DAY MOVING INTO CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM (e)

		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
I. *Food*										
Protein										
Animal	g	46.8	48.1	48.5	49.1	48.9	49.6	50.6	52.0	51.5
Vegetable	g	35.4	35.3	34.8	34.3	34.6	35.0	34.8	34.8	35.0
Total	g	82.2	83.4	83.3	83.4	83.5	84.6	85.4	86.8	86.5
Fat from all Sources	g	139	139	140	141	138	138	140	144	143
Carbohydrate (a)	g	425	422	422	423	415	416	413	408	412
Calcium	mg	1,100	1,120	1,120	1,130	1,110	1,110	1,110	1,120	1,110
Iron	mg	14.2	14.7	15.6	15.5	15.4	15.6	15.9	15.9	15.7
Vitamin A	iu	4,310	4,370	4,410	4,460	4,300	4,480	4,520	4,510	4,470
Vitamin A retinol equivalents (b)	μg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thiamin	mg	1.66	1.64	1.77	1.74	1.77	1.78	1.77	1.80	1.82
Riboflavin	mg	1.80	1.83	1.82	1.83	1.83	1.84	1.88	1.91	1.88
Nicotinic acid (c)	mg	15.3	15.6	16.4	16.6	16.1	16.2	16.3	16.6	16.8
Nicotinic acid equivalents (b)	mg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vitamin C	mg	99	95	100	95	101	104	100	97	99
Vitamin D	iu	155	164	144	148	150	139	127	140	128
Vitamin D	μg	3.86	4.10	3.60	3.70	3.74	3.46	3.16	3.51	3.21
Energy value	Kcal	3,170	3,170	3,180	3,180	3,130	3,140	3,150	3,170	3,180
	Mj(d)	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.1	13.1	13.2	13.3	13.3
Energy value (calculated on FAO factors)	Kcal	3,250	3,250	3,260	3,270	3,210	3,220	3,230	3,250	3,260
	Mj(d)	13.6	13.6	13.7	13.7	13.4	13.5	13.5	13.6	13.6
II. *Alcoholic drink* (not included in Sec. I of this table)										
Energy value	Kcal	96	98	99	96	101	106	110	110	111

(a) Available carbohydrate expressed as monosaccharides.
(b) Methods of calculating the Vitamin A and nicotinic acid contents of foods were changed in 1969 to conform to the new units adopted by the Department of Health and Social Security in '*Recommended Intakes of Nutrients for the United Kingdom*' HMSO 1969.
(c) Total nicotinic acid.
(d) 1,000 Kilocalories (Kcal) = 4.184 megajoules (Mj).
(e) Changes in the method of calculating the nutrient equivalent of flour (1967) and of tea and coffee (1966-1968) led to a break in series. (See text).

TABLE 4. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ENERGY SUPPLY DERIVED FROM EACH MAJOR FOOD GROUP, AND FROM PROTEIN, FAT AND CARBOHYDRATE (a)

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Dairy products (excluding butter)	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	13	12
Meat (including canned meat and bacon)	16	16	17	17	16	16	16	17	17	16	16	16	17	16	17	17	17	17
Oils and fats (including butter)	17	17	17	17	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	19	19	19	18	18
Sugar and syrups	17	17	17	18	17	18	18	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	18
Potatoes	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Grain products	27	27	26	25	26	25	25	25	25	25	24	24	23	23	22	22	22	22
Other foods	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Protein	10	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Fat	40	40	40	40	40	39	40	41	40	41	40	41	42	42	42	42	42	42
Carbohydrate	50	50	50	50	50	50	49	48	49	48	49	48	47	47	47	47	47	47
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(a) Excludes energy derived from alcoholic drink.

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TABLE 3
(continued)

1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972		
										I. *Food*
51.7	51.1	51.5	52.3	52.5	52.1	52.5	52.6	52.8	g	Protein
35.3	35.5	34.8	33.1	32.8	33.5	33.6	32.3	32.5	g	Animal
87.0	86.6	86.3	85.4	85.3	85.6	86.1	84.9	85.3	g	Vegetable
144	140	144	143	144	146	145	144	143	g	Total
405	404	403	387	387	389	390	385	386	g	Fat from all Sources
1,130	1,120	1,140	1,120	1,130	1,120	1,120	1,120	1,110	mg	Carbohydrate (a)
15.5	15.1	15.0	14.6	14.8	15.0	15.0	14.8	15.0	mg	Calcium
4,620	4,600	4,700	4,790	4,750	4,460	4,400	4,390	4,550	iu	Iron
—	—	—	—	—	1,340	1,320	1,320	1,360	μg	Vitamin A
										Vitamin A retinol equivalents (b)
1.85	1.92	1.89	1.86	1.84	1.87	1.89	1.88	1.90	mg	Thiamin
1.93	1.97	1.98	1.97	1.98	1.88	1.90	1.89	1.96	mg	Riboflavin
16.8	16.9	16.9	18.0	18.7	20.1	20.1	20.3	21.0	mg	Nicotinic acid (c)
—	—	—	—	—	35.1	35.4	35.0	35.7	mg	Nicotinic acid equivalents (b)
103	108	104	104	104	97	101	100	100	mg	Vitamin C
137	130	130	133	134	123	118	119	126	iu	Vitamin D
3.42	3.25	3.26	3.33	3.34	3.07	2.94	2.98	3.15	μg	Vitamin D
3,160	3,140	3,160	3,080	3,090	3,110	3,110	3,080	3,080	Kcal	Energy value
13.2	13.2	13.2	12.9	12.9	13.0	13.0	12.9	12.9	Mj(d)	
3,250	3,230	3,250	3,170	3,180	3,190	3,190	3,160	3,150	Kcal	Energy value (calculated on
13.6	13.5	13.6	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.2	13.2	Mj(d)	FAO factors)
										II. *Alcoholic drink (not included in Sec. I of this table)*
116	115	117	119	122	125	129	136	141	Kcal	Energy value

(*continued from page 463*)

by 1972 they provided only 49 per cent. The amount of bread purchased per head per week fell from 3½ lb. to 2¼ lb. during this period (Table 6). A slight decline in the net sugar content of total food supplies between 1966 and 1971 has been offset by a larger increase in the amount of glucose; the average weight of sugar purchased as such has fallen by 2½ oz. per head per week during the period under review.

Minerals and vitamins

The calcium and iron contents of food supplies have remained fairly stable. Throughout the period calcium and iron, and thiamin and nicotinic acid were compulsorily added to all flour (with the exception of wholemeal)[5]. There was a small variation between years in the average daily intake of vitamin C, but no general trend was apparent. In 1972 fresh and frozen vegetables and potatoes provided approximately two-thirds of the daily vitamin C intake. A gradual fall in the consumption of vitamin D was mainly due to a downward trend in the consumption of fortified margarine, which is a richer source of vitamin D than butter. In 1955, fifty-five per cent of the total yellow fats was in the form of margarine while in 1970 the proportion had fallen to 42 per cent.

It is apparent from the estimates of the nutritional value of food supplies shown in Table 3 that while the energy content has remained almost stationary, there has been a general increase in the supply of many nutrients since 1955, the first complete year after the end of rationing.

Consumption of food as finally purchased

Consumption per head of some of the major foods measured at the point of final sale are given in Table 6. These foods are included in their ingredient form in the earlier tables: for example, the main ingredients of bread, cakes and biscuits appear in Table 1 as part of the totals shown for flour, sugar and fats. The estimates have been compiled from information used in the preparation of the National Accounts.[6]

Over the period under review there has been a downward trend in the purchases of bread and flour, and 1972 figures show a decrease of 36 per cent per head on 1955. Purchases of cakes and biscuits increased between 1955 and 1965, but by 1972 they had fallen to about the 1955 levels.

Total purchases of beef and veal, mutton and lamb and pork as joints declined over the period, but there was an increase in the purchase of meat products in aggregate, which was particularly marked for meat products in convenience form such as meat pies

(*continued on next page*)

[5] Bread and Flour Regulations 1963, S.I. No. 1435; 1972 S.I. No. 1391.
[6] National Accounts Statistics: Sources and Methods, ed. Rita Maurice, HMSO, 1968.

TABLE 5. FACTORS FOR CONVERTING WEIGHT TO COMMON DENOMINATORS IN 1972 (a)

I.	DAIRY PRODUCTS (excluding butter) to milk solids	
	Liquid milk	0.12
	Cream (40 per cent fat content)	0.46
	Cheese	0.66
	Evaporated milk, full cream, unsweetened	0.31
	Condensed milk, full cream, sweetened	0.31
	*Condensed milk, machine skimmed	0.22
	includes: Condensed milk, unsweetened	0.20
	Condensed milk, sweetened	0.26
	Dried whole milk	0.95
	Dried skimmed milk	0.95
II.	MEAT (product weight to edible weight)	
	Beef—bone in	0.84
	Beef—bone out	1.00
	Mutton and lamb	0.86
	Pork	0.78
	Offal	1.00
	*Canned meat (imported)	1.02
	includes: Canned corned meat	1.43
	Canned pig products	0.90
	Canned tongue	1.00
	Canned and fresh sausages	0.75
	Canned bacon and ham	0.80
	Canned poultry	1.00
	Other canned meat	0.75
	Other meat products	0.80
	Bacon and ham	0.89
	Poultry	0.70
	Game and rabbits	0.81
V.	OILS AND FATS (product to fat content)	
	Butter	0.82
	Margarine	0.85
	Lard and compound cooking fat	0.99
	*Other edible oils and fats	0.99
	includes: Dripping	0.99
	Edible oils and fats	1.00
	Cocoa butter	1.00
VI.	SUGAR AND SYRUPS (product to sugar content)	
	Sugar	1.00
	Honey	0.77
	*Glucose	0.86
	includes: Glucose liquid	0.82
	Glucose powder	1.00
VII.	FRUIT (product to fresh equivalent)	
	Canned fruit	0.80
	Imported fruit juices (in natural strength)	2.00
	Imported fruit pulp	0.85
	Imported dried fruit	4.00
X.	OTHER VEGETABLES (product to fresh equivalent)	
	*Imported canned tomatoes (including juice and puree)	1.52
	includes: Canned tomato puree and paste	2.50
	Canned tomato juice	1.00
	*Other canned vegetables	1.27
	includes: Canned carrots	1.15
	Canned peas (fresh)	1.51
	Canned other vegetables	1.10

(a) The commodities marked by an asterisk are composite items and the factors used may vary from year to year with any change in the composition or proportion of the various foods included.

FOOD SUPPLIES *continued*

and quick-frozen meals. In addition there was an increase of nearly 20 lb. per head in purchases of poultry, and total purchases of carcase meat and poultry showed an increase of nearly 14 per cent per head between 1955 and 1972.

Purchases of canned meat maintained an upward trend, increasing from 9.2 lb. per head in 1955 to 12.8 lb. in 1972 and purchases of canned and frozen vegetables steadily increased, in tune with the general shift towards the use of convenience foods.

Purchases of sugar (as such) increased in the earlier half of the period, but since 1964 there has been a downward trend and in 1972 purchases were 8 lb. per head lower than in 1955.

Chocolate confectionery purchases fluctuated between 12 and 14 lb. per head, and although purchases of sugar confectionery declined from 16.2 lb. per head in 1955 to 10.9 lb. per head in 1966 there was a subsequent increase to 12.2 lb. per head by 1972. Purchases of soft drinks, at 90.2 pints per head in 1972, showed an increase of 89 per cent compared with 1955.

TABLE 6. CONSUMPTION PER HEAD OF SOME FOOD PRODUCTS AS FINALLY PURCHASED (a)

(lbs per head per annum)

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 (prov.)
Bread	184.2	170.6	160.4	157.8	158.0	152.5	150.7	145.3	144.8	141.5	136.8	133.5	134.2	129.4	127.8	127.5	121.0	118.0
Flour	30.9	28.5	28.2	27.9	24.3	24.6	23.0	22.5	23.7	22.5	22.3	22.0	21.1	19.7	19.9	21.1	21.7	20.6
Cakes	21.6	21.9	22.5	22.7	23.0	24.2	23.3	25.1	25.6	25.1	25.8	24.2	23.4	23.3	22.7	22.1	21.3	20.2
Biscuits	20.1	21.4	21.5	21.9	21.2	21.7	21.9	22.2	22.3	22.4	22.5	22.6	22.6	22.5	22.1	22.2	22.1	20.7
Beef and Veal (b)	33.7	36.0	38.1	34.5	30.9	31.8	32.9	32.6	34.3	31.6	29.6	29.9	31.2	28.5	28.5	28.9	29.4	25.7
Mutton and Lamb (b)	23.7	22.9	21.8	21.7	25.0	24.2	24.5	24.3	23.1	23.4	21.9	23.3	22.3	21.1	20.0	19.5	20.2	18.7
Pork (b)	8.4	7.0	7.2	7.8	7.3	7.4	7.1	8.4	9.1	8.6	10.3	10.2	8.4	9.3	10.3	10.5	11.3	11.6
Poultry (including game and rabbits) (b)	6.4	7.2	7.7	9.4	10.8	12.3	13.9	14.2	14.0	15.0	16.0	17.2	18.5	20.3	21.6	22.7	22.5	26.0
Canned Meat	9.2	9.7	10.3	11.1	10.8	10.9	10.7	11.0	11.5	11.5	11.6	11.0	12.0	12.1	12.3	12.8	12.1	12.8
Sugar (visible) (c)	62.1	63.4	62.4	65.4	65.3	62.8	63.7	64.8	65.5	62.2	62.7	61.1	61.1	58.4	58.1	60.2	57.0	54.1
Canned Vegetables	21.6	25.0	24.1	26.3	26.2	25.5	27.5	27.9	30.6	31.2	30.8	32.8	34.1	33.9	36.0	36.2	34.3	36.6
Frozen Vegetables	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.7	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.6	4.9	4.1	4.1	5.6	5.7	5.6	6.8	6.7	7.3	8.0
Chocolate confectionery	12.0	13.1	12.9	13.0	12.2	12.7	13.1	13.1	12.7	12.7	13.5	14.1	14.0	13.7	12.8	12.7	13.0	13.8
Sugar confectionery	16.2	15.5	14.8	14.5	13.8	13.7	13.1	12.6	11.8	11.5	11.1	10.9	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.6	12.0	12.2
Soft drinks (pints/head)	47.7	45.9	53.9	51.6	65.1	63.7	67.9	62.0	63.4	73.6	72.4	76.5	81.4	80.9	86.1	90.8	89.8	90.2
Ice cream (£ per head at current prices)	0.75	0.72	0.82	0.86	1.06	1.03	1.04	0.95	10.1	1.11	1.05	1.15	1.27	1.41	1.55	1.73	1.75	1.86

(a) The ingredients of these foods are included in the quantities shown in Table 1.
(b) Weight as purchased; excludes usage in manufactured products, such as sausages and meat pies.
(c) Excludes sugar content of manufactured foods

Release dates of economic statistics to be published in September

THIS notice is issued by the Central Statistical Office on behalf of the Government Statistical Service and other organisations as a guide to the dates of publication of major economic series in September. The dates are those which Departments, or other organisations concerned, are aiming at, and would normally expect to meet. Exceptionally, there may be a delay resulting from unavoidable statistical problems of collection and compilation. Further inquiries about individual series should be addressed to the source named.

Publication date	Series	Method and time of release*	Source
September			
3, Mon.	Capital expenditure by the manufacturing, distributive and service industries (2nd qtr-prov)	PN	DTI
	Manufacturers' and distributors' stocks (2nd qtr-prov)	PN	DTI
4, Tues.	UK official reserves (Aug)	PN	Treasury
	Car and commercial vehicle production (Aug-prov)	PN	DTI
	Retail trade (July)	PN	DTI
	Hire purchase and other instalment credit business (July)	PN	DTI
	Import and export unit value and volume index numbers (July)	PN	DTI
	Capital issues and redemptions (Aug)	PN	Bank of England
5, Wed.	UK balance of payments (Pink Book)	Pink Book	CSO
	UK balance of payments (2nd qtr)	PN	CSO/ Treasury
	London Clearing Banks monthly statement (mid-Aug)	PN	CLCB
	UK banks' eligible liabilities, reserve assets and reserve ratios (mid-Aug)	PN	Bank of England
6, Thurs.	Sales and orders in the engineering industries (May)	T & I	DTI
7, Fri.	Consolidated Fund and National Loans Fund (Aug)	London Gazette	Treasury
10, Mon.	Construction-output (2nd qtr)	PN	Department of Environment
	Turnover of the catering trades (July)	PN	DTI
	Wholesale price index numbers (Aug)	PN	DTI
12, Wed.	National Income and Expenditure (Blue Book)	Blue Book	CSO
13, Thurs.	Balance of payments current account and overseas trade figures (Aug)	PN	CSO/DTI
14, Fri.	Building Societies' receipts and loans (Aug)	PN	BSA
	Crude steel production (Aug)	PN	BSC/BISPA
	Finished steel receipts, consumption and stock changes (2nd qtr-final)	PN	DTI
	Quarterly analysis of bank advances (mid-Aug)	PN	Bank of England
	UK banking statistics (mid-July) Money stock (2nd qtr)	Bulletin	Bank of England
17, Mon.	UK banks' assets and liabilities and the money stock (mid Aug)	PN	Bank of England
18, Tues.	Index of industrial production (July)	PN	CSO
19, Wed.	Basic rates of wages and normal weekly hours (end Aug)	PN	Department of Employment
	Monthly index of average earnings (July)	PN	Department of Employment
20, Thurs.	National income and expenditure (2nd qtr-prov)	PN	CSO
	Unemployment (Sept-prov)	PN	Department of Employment
	Unfilled vacancies Sept-prov)	PN	Department of Employment
	Car and commercial vehicle production (Aug-final)	PN	DTI
21, Fri.	Retail prices index (Aug)	PN	Department of Employment
	Borrowing by local authorities (2nd qtr)	PN	CSO
23, Sun.	National Savings monthly progress report (Aug)	PN	National Savings Committee
24, Mon.	New vehicle registrations (Aug)	PN	Department of Environment
26, Wed.	National food survey report on consumption (2nd qtr)	PN	MAFF
27, Thurs.	Energy trends	T & I	DTI
	Construction-new orders (July)	PN	Department of Environment
	Unemployment (Aug-final)	Gazette	Department of Employment
	Employment in production industries (July)	Gazette	Department of Employment
	Overtime and short-time working in manufacturing industries (July)	Gazette	Department of Employment
	Stoppages of work due to industrial disputes (Aug)	Gazette	Department of Employment
28, Fri.	Bricks and cement production	PN	Department of Environment

* PN = Press Notice

Hosiery and other knitted goods: index of production

IN the second quarter of 1973 the volume of production of hosiery and other knitted goods (including knitted fabrics), seasonally adjusted, was provisionally estimated to be at the same level as in the first quarter, but 1 per cent higher than in the second quarter of 1972.

Excluding warp knitting the volume of production (not seasonally adjusted) was provisionally estimated to have been 1 per cent higher than in the second quarter of 1972.

The seasonally adjusted figures for 1973 are based on the seasonal pattern up to the end of 1972 and may be subject to slight revision when the complete figures for 1973 have been incorporated. The actual figures allow for differences in the length of calendar months, but not for holiday or other seasonal variations. A short note on the construction of the index was given in the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated May 27, 1970 (page 1455).

1963 = 100

1964	109	
1965	114	
1966	114	
1967	114	
1968	132	
1969	147	140
1970	149	144
1971	147	140
1972	153	148

	Including warp knitting		Excluding warp knitting
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual
1972 1st quarter	134	145	127
2nd quarter	155	159	149
3rd quarter	150	154	145
4th quarter	175	155	170
1973 1st quarter p	147	160	140
2nd quarter p	155	160	150
1972 January	126	151	118
February	128	131	121
March	148	154	142
April	145	155	138
May	156	166	149
June	164	155	159
July	138	156	133
August	137	150	134
September	174	156	169
October	180	149	174
November	189	155	183
December	157	162	152
1973 January p	129	153	121
February p	152	161	146
March p	160	166	153
April p	146	154	141
May p	155	168	149
June p	165	157	161

Sales in the carpet industry in June

THE daily rate of manufacturers' sales by value in June was provisionally estimated to have been 40 per cent more than in June 1972, assuming 21 working days in June 1973 and 22 in June 1972.

In the three months ended June 1973 the daily rate of manufacturers' sales was provisionally estimated to have been 36 per cent more than in the corresponding period of 1972, assuming 62 working days in the three months ended June 1973 and 63 in the 3 months ended June 1972.

The index numbers below, which are of manufacturers' sales by value, have been adjusted for the length of working month, but not for non-statutory holidays or other seasonal factors.

The Wholesale Price Index for carpets is shown as a guide to the movement in prices.

	Index of manufacturers' sales of carpets	Wholesale price index
Average for 1963	100	100
1969	154	114.4
1970	167	119.3
1971	180	125.3
1972	207	134.3
1972 Quarter ended June	199	130.8
Quarter ended September	199	135.2
Quarter ended December	258	143.1
1973 Quarter ended March	246	151.4
Quarter ended June	270	154.6*
1972 March	200	129.0
April	187	130.7
May	208	130.8
June	202	130.8
1973 March	274	152.0
April	270	152.0
May	257	153.2*
June	282	158.7*

* Provisional

MAN-MADE FIBRES

Quarterly analysis of production

PRODUCTION by weight of synthetic fibres in the second quarter of 1973 was 22 per cent more than in the corresponding period of 1972, while production of viscose and acetate fibres was 5 per cent more. Within the total for synthetic fibres, production of continuous filament yarn increased by 26 per cent and staple fibre by 17 per cent. Under the heading 'viscose and acetate', production of continuous filament yarn increased by 6 per cent and staple fibre by 5 per cent compared with the second quarter of 1972.

ANALYSIS OF MAN-MADE FIBRE PRODUCTION

Thousand metric tons (†)

	Total		Continuous filament		Staple fibre	
	Synthetic	Viscose +acetate	Synthetic	Viscose +acetate	Synthetic	Viscose +acetate
1961	66.2	191.3	39.7	79.2	26.5	112.2
1962	83.0	201.5	51.7	80.2	31.2	121.3
1963	105.4	220.8	64.3	85.5	41.1	135.3
1964	126.4	247.9	75.1	96.4	51.3	151.5
1965	148.0	243.0	81.6	98.2	66.4	144.9
1966	174.8	225.1	95.8	90.7	78.9	134.4
1967	194.1	239.1	108.2	90.7	85.9	148.5
1968	268.4	270.8	144.3	97.5	124.1	173.3
1969	291.4	262.5	155.9	96.6	135.5	166.0
1970	336.9	262.5	166.6	90.9	170.3	171.6
1971	357.3	255.7	191.2	85.2	166.1	170.6
1972	373.9	252.6	196.4	67.6	177.5	185.0
1971 1st quarter	92.5	64.8	49.6	22.6	42.9	42.2
2nd quarter	89.6	63.6	48.5	21.0	41.1	42.6
3rd quarter	86.1	61.7	45.9	20.4	40.2	41.3
4th quarter	89.1	65.7	47.3	21.2	41.9	44.5
1972 1st quarter	88.1	57.7	44.9	14.7	43.2	43.0
2nd quarter	95.5	66.4	48.0	17.8	47.5	48.6
3rd quarter	88.5	61.4	46.2	16.9	42.3	44.5
4th quarter	102.0	67.2	57.3	18.2	44.7	49.0
1973 1st quarter	111.8	71.7	59.7	18.4	52.1	53.3
2nd quarter	116.2	70.0	60.6	18.8	55.6	51.2

The heading 'Viscose + acetate' includes triacetate.

(†) From July 1967 the production figures for continuous filament yarn are on an 'actual weight' basis: previously figures were on a 'delivered weight' basis which is approximately 3 per cent less than the corresponding 'actual weight'.

MAN-MADE FIBRES

Production in June

In the three months ended June 1973 the volume of production of man-made fibres, seasonally adjusted, was estimated to have been 3 per cent higher than in the three months ended March 1973. Total production by weight of man-made fibres in June was 21 per cent higher than in June 1972 with output of continuous filament increasing by 26 per cent and staple fibre by 17 per cent.

MAN-MADE FIBRE PRODUCTION

Thousand metric tons (†)

	Total	Continuous filament (singles)	Staple fibre
1964	374.3	171.5	202.8
1965	391.0	179.8	211.2
1966	399.9	186.6	213.3
1967	433.2	198.9	234.4
1968	539.1	241.8	297.4
1969	553.9	252.5	301.5
1970	599.4	257.6	341.9
1971	613.1	276.4	336.7
1972	626.5	264.0	362.5
1972 1st quarter	145.7	59.6	86.2
2nd quarter	161.9	65.8	96.0
3rd quarter	149.8	63.1	86.7
4th quarter	169.1	75.4	93.6
1973 1st quarter	183.5	78.1	105.4
2nd quarter	186.1	79.4	106.7
1972 January	48.0	22.6	25.3
February	45.2	17.1	28.1
March	52.6	19.8	32.7
April	52.3	20.3	32.0
May	56.4	22.9	33.5
June	53.2	22.7	30.5
1973 January	60.0	25.8	34.2
February	55.5	22.8	32.7
March	67.9	29.4	38.5
April	59.4	24.3	35.1
May	62.5	26.6	35.9
June	64.2	28.5	35.7

(†) From July 1967, the production figures for continuous filament yarn are on an 'actual weight' basis; previously figures were on a 'delivered weight' basis which is approximately 3 per cent less than the corresponding 'actual weight'

INDEX OF THE VOLUME OF PRODUCTION 1963=100

1964	117	
1965	129	
1966	142	
1967	154	
1968	201	
1969	213	
1970	238	
1971	252	
1972	257	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1972 1st quarter	241	231
2nd quarter	262	253
3rd quarter	243	257
4th quarter	281	286
1973 1st quarter	312	299
2nd quarter	318	310
1972 January	250	242
February	230	218
March	243	233
April	253	240
May	265	253
June	267	266
1973 January	298	289
February	298	282
March	339	326
April	306	290
May	311	297
June	336	337

The actual figures allow for differences in the length of calendar months but not for holidays or other seasonal variations. The seasonally adjusted figures are based on the seasonal pattern up to the end of 1972, and may be subject to slight revision when the complete figures for 1973 are incorporated. Figures for earlier periods were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated February 11, 1970 (page 375).

Tel. 01-799 5688, ext. 111 or 264.

Deliveries in the second quarter

Total deliveries of man-made fibres in the second quarter of 1973 were 18 per cent more than in the second quarter of 1972. Deliveries of continuous filament yarns to the home trade during the second quarter of 1973 were 24 per cent more than in the second quarter of 1972, while deliveries of staple fibre were 23 per cent more.

DELIVERIES OF CONTINUOUS FILAMENT YARNS (*a*)

Thousand metric tons

		Home						
	Total	Total	Broad weaving	Weft knitting	Warp knitting	Industrial purposes (tyres etc.)	Other purposes	Exports as yarn (*b*)
1964	176.9	134.1	39.5	25.8	19.3	43.4	6.0	42.9
1965	180.3	140.7	40.4	25.0	21.4	48.1	6.8	39.6
1966	183.8	149.5	41.1	30.9	20.9	48.6	7.9	34.4
1967	198.4	156.9	34.2	39.6	25.3	48.9	8.9	41.5
1968	238.4	188.9	40.0	54.9	32.0	52.2	9.8	49.4
1969	242.7	193.6	39.2	51.9	35.3	58.8	8.4	49.1
1970	254.8	198.1	35.3	63.7	38.0	53.3	7.8	56.7
1971	261.4	198.7	34.0	69.9	41.4	43.5	9.9	62.7
1971 1st qtr	69.3	53.9	8.6	20.0	10.5	12.7	2.2	15.3
2nd qtr.	64.5	49.6	8.3	17.1	10.3	11.1	2.8	14.9
3rd qtr.	60.1	44.6	7.5	15.7	9.7	9.5	2.2	15.5
4th qtr.	67.6	50.6	9.6	17.1	10.9	10.3	2.7	17.0

	Home							
1972	Total 270.1	Total 198.7	Broad weaving 38.5	Warp knitting 40.4	Industrial purposes (tyres, etc.) 40.8	Other purposes 10.0	Textured or for texturing for all purposes other than carpets or industrial 69.0	Exports as yarn (*b*) 71.4
1972 1st qtr.	63.3	46.0	8.8 (*c*)	10.0	9.8	2.7	14.8	17.3
2nd qtr.	65.1	48.6	9.4(*c*)	10.0	10.4	2.7	16.2	16.5
3rd qtr.	63.2	46.9	9.2(*c*)	9.3	9.3	1.8	17.3	16.3
4th qtr.	78.5	57.2	11.2(*c*)	11.1	11.3	2.9	20.7	21.4
1973 1st qtr.	82.4	59.0	11.3(*c*)	12.3	11.7	3.0	20.7	23.4
2nd qtr.	81.8	60.2	11.8(*c*)	12.2	12.6	3.4	20.2	21.7

(*a*) The classification of end uses was revised in January 1968 and the figures for deliveries to individual industries 1968 to 1971 might not be fully comparable with those for earlier years. From January 1972 a further reclassification was introduced: deliveries of textured yarns and yarns for texturing, which were previously included in the figures for individual industries, are shown separately from the first quarter 1972.

(*b*) The figures refer to deliveries from the industry direct for export and may differ from the totals recorded as exports in the monthly trade accounts.

(c) Includes 5.3 thousand metric tons for carpets and rugs.

Man-Made Fibres Exhibition

In the first half of 1973 United Kingdom production of man-made fibres was 20 per cent greater than in the first half of 1972. Between these periods United Kingdom exports of man-made fibres, yarns and fabrics increased by a similar percentage. Sales to the EEC were strong and it is hoped that the market provided by armed forces and other overseas state organisations will be increasingly served by United Kingdom manufacturers.

An 'International Collection of Administrative and Military uses of Man-Made Fibres' will be displayed at Courtaulds Showroom, 22 Hanover Square, London from September 4 to 7.

Invitations are available from the British Man-Made Fibres Federation at Bridgewater House, 58 Whitworth Street, Manchester, M1 6LS.

DELIVERIES OF STAPLE FIBRE (*a*)

Thousand metric tons

	Total	Home					Exports (*b*)
		Total	Cotton spinning	Wool spinning	Flax spinning	Other systems and sundries	
1964	208.6	158.6	62.0	57.8	17.4	21.5	50.1
1965	204.4	151.8	57.0	56.9	13.3	24.5	52.7
1966	204.5	147.6	52.1	57.0	12.8	25.6	57.0
1967	234.5	152.9	47.9	58.2	19.1	27.8	81.6
1968	282.4	173.1	52.3	58.2	26.3	36.3	109.3
1969	299.3	169.2	51.1	51.5	28.0	38.6	130.1
1970	329.4	191.4	57.6	57.1	31.5	45.2	138.1
1971	338.7	185.9	59.6	50.1	29.3	46.9	152.9
1971 1st qtr.	88.7	49.4	16.8	13.2	6.9	12.5	39.3
2nd qtr.	82.4	45.2	15.0	12.5	6.3	11.5	37.2
3rd qtr.	82.1	41.8	13.0	11.1	7.1	10.7	40.2
4th qtr.	85.6	49.4	14.9	13.3	9.0	12.3	36.2

1972	Total 363.9	Home				Exports (*b*)
		Total 186.4	Cotton spinning 49.5	Wool spinning 33.4	Other systems and sundries 103.5	177.5
1972 1st qtr.	89.0	43.1	11.5	7.4	24.3	45.9
2nd qtr.	95.9	50.4	13.6	8.7	28.2	45.5
3rd qtr.	83.2	43.2	11.0	8.0	24.2	40.1
4th qtr.	95.7	49.7	13.4	9.4	26.8	46.0
1973 1st qtr.	106.6	56.7	14.9	12.0	29.8	50.0
2nd qtr.	108.1	62.2	16.5	14.9	30.9	45.9

(a) The classification of end uses was revised in January 1972, and the figures for deliveries to individual industries from the first quarter 1972 are not comparable with those for earlier years.
(b) The figures refer to deliveries from the industry direct for export and may differ from the totals recorded as exports in the monthly trade accounts.

Cinema admissions and takings in April and May

DURING April, counted as a 4 week period, the weekly average of admissions to cinemas in Great Britain was 2.89 million and the weekly average of gross box office takings, including VAT was £1.26 million. The comparable figures for April 1972 were 3.72 million and £1.34 million respectively.

DURING May, counted as a four week period, the weekly average of admissions to cinemas in Great Britain was 2.74 million and the weekly average of gross box office takings, including VAT was £1.19 million. The comparable figures for May 1972 were 3.39 million and £1.23 million respectively.

Business Monitor

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Exceptionally copies can be purchased over the counter at either the Department of Trade and Industry Central Library, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, or at the Department's Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU. Copies of specific issues (including back issues) can be ordered by post (payable in advance) from the Department's Central Library, which will supply prices on request (tel: 01-222 7877, ext. 3038).

A complete list of titles of Business Monitors is available on application to Department of Trade and Industry, Room 306, Gaywood House, Great Peter Street, London SW1P 3LW.

Registrations of British, Community and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade and Industry under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970, as amended by the European Communities Act 1972, during the week ended Friday, August 24, 1973.
BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film, EC that the film is a quota film. The date which forms part of the registration number of each is the date on which quota life of the film expires.

Title of film	Registered No.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
The Legend of Hell House	BR E 36988/26/8/78	94	August 21	Fox-Rank Distributors Ltd.	Pilgrim Productions Ltd.
Summer Holiday	BR/NQ 36990	10	August 22	Children's Film Foundation Ltd.	Pacesetter Productions Ltd. (for Children's Film Foundation Ltd.)
The Islander	BR/E 36991/26/8/78	18	August 22	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Film Services (London) Ltd.
Movietone News 2307	BR/E 36894/26/8/78	8	August 24	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 2307A	BR/E 36895/26/8/78	7	August 24	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			FOREIGN		
Jimi Plays Berkeley	F 36981	54	August 20	Fair Enterprises Ltd.	American Entertainment Inc.
Climax	F 36982	75	August 20	New Realm Distributors Ltd.	Arca-Winston Films Corporation Munich
Come Back Charleston Blue	F 36983	100	August 20	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Formosa Production Inc.
Visions of Eight	F 36984	110	August 20	MGM-EMI Distributors Ltd.	Wolper Pictures
The Last of Sheila	F 36985	124	August 20	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Warner Brothers Inc.
(a) The False Canary (b) Lazni Kanarinac	F 36986	10	August 20	Educational Film Centre Ltd.	Yugoslavia Film, Belgrade
(a) On the Comet (b) Mr. Servadac's Ark	F 36987	90	August 20	Educational Film Centre Ltd.	Karel Zeman, Barrandov Film Studio, Prague
Up The Sandbox	F 36989	98	August 22	Cinerama Releasing (UK) Ltd.	First Artists
The Last American Hero	F 36992	95	August 22	Fox-Rank Distributors Ltd.	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation

Note:
In the list of amendments to the register for the week ended May 18, 1973, the registration number for the film 'Every Night of The Week' is incorrect. The correct registration number is EC 36268/2/7/77.
In the list of amendments to the register for the week ended June 29, 1973, the registration number for the film 'Confessions of A Police Captain 'is incorrect. The correct registration number is EC 36823/20/5/78.

FOOTWEAR INDUSTRY

Orders and deliveries

In the three months ended May 1973 net new orders (pairage seasonally adjusted) received by the footwear industry were estimated to be 2 per cent lower than in the three months ended February 1973. Deliveries however were 9 per cent higher than in the previous three months and order books at the end of May were at a high level, 4 per cent above the end of February position. Production in the three months rose by 4 per cent.

A detailed breakdown of manufacturers' deliveries by type of footwear in pairage and value terms, together with figures of exports, imports, consumer expenditure, prices and employment are published in the Business Monitor Production Series under the new reference PQ 450.

The table below is compiled from the results of the monthly and quarterly inquiries which started at the beginning of 1971 and the KS inquiry which they superseded. Linkage factors spanning the fourth quarter 1970 and the first quarter 1971 have been calculated from matching samples of firms contributing to both the old and new inquiries and the KS results adjusted to provide a single, broadly comparable series. Since the linking factors cover only two quarters however, the amended back data for 1966-70 should be interpreted with caution.

A short note on the construction of the index of production was given in *Trade and Industry* dated June 23, 1971 (page 637).

INDEX OF PRODUCTION, ORDERS ON HAND, NET NEW ORDERS AND DELIVERIES OF COMPLETE FOOTWEAR

Monthly averages or monthly totals

	Index of production 1963 = 100	Orders on hand (end period)			Net new orders			Deliveries		
		Million pairs		£ million	Million pairs		£ million	Million pairs		£ million
1966	101	33.6			..			16.4		
1967	94	37.8			16.5			16.1		
1968	99	41.6			17.3			17.0		
1969	95	34.6			15.9			16.5		
1970	88	38.9			16.6			16.2		
1971	96	32.5		55.7	15.7			16.2		23.8
1972	92	29.5		59.6	15.2		24.8	15.4		24.5
	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual
1971 1st quarter	91	40.5	40.2	56.0	17.1	16.7	..	16.6	16.7	23.8
2nd quarter	95	43.3	38.7	67.9	16.6	16.3	26.5	15.7	16.8	22.5
3rd quarter	101	31.8	40.1	49.0	12.8	17.0	18.3	16.6	16.5	24.6
4th quarter	96	32.5	39.1	55.7	16.1	14.3	26.6	15.8	15.2	24.4
1972 1st quarter	93	37.7	41.2	53.4	18.0	17.0	24.7	16.3	16.1	25.5
2nd quarter	85	35.7	34.0	65.1	13.7	13.0	25.8	14.4	15.4	21.9
3rd quarter	98	26.4	38.0	49.7	13.1	17.4	20.9	16.2	16.1	26.0
4th quarter	89	29.5	37.9	59.6	15.8	14.1	27.7	14.8	14.2	24.4
1973 1st quarter	94	36.3	42.2	63.1	18.2	17.2	30.2	15.9	15.8	29.0
1972 January	96	33.3	42.0	52.5	15.4	20.4	19.7	14.6	16.8	23.0
February	90	35.1	41.6	52.4	18.0	15.1	24.9	16.1	15.5	25.0
March	94	37.7	41.2	53.4	20.7	15.5	29.5	18.1	15.9	28.5
April	86	40.2	39.7	54.5	16.6	14.8	22.1	14.2	16.2	21.0
May	84	43.2	40.6	67.7	17.5	15.4	35.8	14.5	14.6	22.7
June	86	35.7	34.0	65.1	6.9	8.6	19.5	14.4	15.3	22.1
July	100	30.1	33.7	57.0	9.3	16.1	16.0	14.9	16.4	24.0
August	100	31.9	40.7	55.5	17.7	23.6	23.3	16.0	16.0	24.8
September	95	26.4	38.0	49.7	12.2	12.5	23.4	17.6	15.2	29.2
October	91	25.4	37.0	49.9	16.5	13.3	28.6	17.5	14.3	28.5
November	89	29.0	37.4	58.7	19.4	14.8	34.9	15.9	14.4	26.1
December	87	29.5	37.9	59.6	11.4	14.3	19.7	10.9	13.8	18.8
1973 Janary	89	33.2	44.7	62.5	18.2	22.1	28.9	14.5	15.2	26.1
February	96	34.6	43.9	62.2	16.8	14.9	28.1	15.5	15.7	28.4
March	95	36.3	42.2	63.1	19.6	14.8	33.5	17.8	16.4	32.6
April p	97	41.4	43.7	75.2	20.0	17.8	38.1	14.9	16.3	26.0
May p	91	45.9	45.6	86.8	20.3	17.9	38.6	15.8	16.0	27.0

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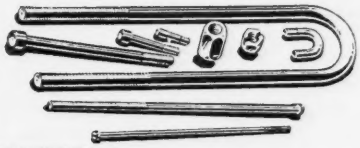

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